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Food for U. S. and Allies; Will Berlin Drop Laval? Draft of 18-19 Class Seen

The World's Day—May 25, 1942

Washington: Food Plan Covers Army and Allies

A plan for setting aside one sixth of the food output of the United States for the Army and lend-lease shipments while still keeping the nation the best fed of any in the world is being formulated as a national food policy. [Page 8.]

President Roosevelt, cutting $185,000,000 from his January estimate, asked Congress to appropriate $280,000,000 for work relief in the year starting July 1. [Page 1.]

Conversion of the Civilian Conservation Corps to a complete war basis is 85 per cent accomplished and will be completed late in June, Director James J. McEntee reported. He said the 350 CCC camps have been assigned to military areas and now are being relocated.

Twenty thousand persons have been moved from the Capital in the transfer of many Government bureaus to other cities, making room available for expanding war agencies, the Public Buildings Administration reported.

Wing insignia on United States Army planes has been ordered changed from the red circle to a white star within a blue circle to avoid confusion with Japanese plane markings, and red and white tail markings have been eliminated, the War Department said.

A three-day conference of John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers' Policy Committee and Executive Board opened in the Capital at which a showdown between Mr. Lewis and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is expected by labor observers. [Page 8.]

Europe: Will Berlin Force Laval Out at Vichy?

Laval's Status: Weakness of Laval government seen in negotiations over Martinique as reports were heard that Berlin might force a change of regime in Vichy. [First Page of Second section.]

Russia-Turkey: Vichy Radio broadcast a report from Turkey that two members of Turkish Embassy staff at Kuibyshev had been arrested by Soviet secret police.

Yugoslavs in Canada: The Yugoslav Government-in-exile has decided to train military and air forces in Canada.

Reich Shakeup? Berlin announced that Richard Walther Darre, Minister of Food and Agriculture, "has taken a long leave of absence for reasons of health."

New England: Draft for 18-to-19 Group Seen

Selective Service for boys 18 and 19 "probably an inevitable step" says Maj. Gen. Hershey in Boston visit. [Page 4.]

Federal Government contributes to Massachusetts revenues to extent of 6 per cent through old-age assistance and other grants. [Page 2.]

Crowds of motorists at ball park and race track undiminished by gas rationing. Pictures page 2.

The War: RAF Raids Axis Airports in Libya

Libya: Axis airports, motor transport, and shipping in Cirenaican area were attacked by British planes in widespread raids over the week end.

British Raids: RAF planes streaked over the English Channel in resumption of daylight attacks on German-held territory.

Submarine Sunk: Authorized sources in Fortaleza, Brazil, said a submarine had been sunk off Brazil by a patrol plane. The plane's nationality was not given.

At Sea: 40 merchant ships totaling 230,600 tons were claimed by the Berlin Radio to have been sunk by submarines in American waters last week. A small Argentine steamer was reported to have picked up 56 survivors of a torpedoed American naval vessel.

Spaniards Return: Thirteen hundred members of Spain's Blue Legion, arriving from Germany's Russian front, crossed the French frontier into Spain.

Coral Sea: Japanese claimed to have damaged a 35,000-ton United States battleship of the North Carolina class in the Coral Sea fighting, and to have sunk a cruiser of the Portland class.

Russia: Marshal Timoshenko's troops were reported still able to advance toward Kharkov, although the Germans were offering strong resistance.

China: Japanese troops pushing southward in Chekiang were reported some 28 miles from Kinhwa, temporary Capital of the Province.

Guerrillas: Activities Spread in Greece and Albania

Greek Resistance: Cables received in New York told how several thousand Greek guerrillas, including British officers and men, are harassing Germans with daily attacks on railroads, telegraph lines, and motor roads.

Albanian Resistance: Official Italian newspaper at Tirana admitted an intensified surge of Albanian resistance to Italian rule and told of pitched battles and assassination of Tirana police chief.

Japan: Diet to Vote on Big Shipbuilding Plan

Ships for Japan: Special session of Japanese Diet was called to vote approval of big shipbuilding program and to "further intensify the nation's spiritual and material mobilization."

National: Harvester Workers Vote Maintenance

Employees in eight plants of the International Harvester Company voted acceptance of maintenance of union membership in an election ordered by the National War Labor Board, it was announced at Chicago. [Page 8.]

There is no actual shortage of steel for tanks, airplanes, guns, battleships, and merchant vessels, Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, told correspondents of the National Association of Manufacturers' "Production for Victory" tour at Pittsburgh. [Page 3.]

Americas: Full Data Asked of Axis Nationals

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere approved a proposal requiring all Axis nationals and their organizations to disclose complete information about what they do. The step was aimed at stamping out "fifth column" activity throughout the Americas. [Mexico moves toward war: Page 7.]

N. E. Meat Shortages Over Soon

Meat shortages in New England—which today extended from beef to lamb, veal, and pork—will be filled within two weeks, Boston meat packers said this afternoon.

They gave three reasons for the shortage of meat commodities in the New England area. These were:

Heavy rains in the West, preventing delivery of meats to stockyards; heavy purchase of meats by the Government for military services; and hesitance of dealers to stock up until they saw how the public reacted to price ceilings.

They hastened to point out, however, that the beeves in the Chicago stockyards had already increased by 50,000 more than there were two weeks ago.

They gave very little credit to reports that the differential in price ceilings between Boston and New York had caused the shortage of meats in this area, as previously reported. According to the packers, there is almost as much difference between the ceilings placed on individual dealers in the Greater Boston area.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COOL | WARM | RAIN

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Youth Warned By McNutt Of Postwar Duty

More than winning war, they must win the peace, he tells graduating class of Boston University.

Like those who marched away a quarter of a century ago, young people of today must win a war. But more than that, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Man Power Commission, told Boston University's graduating class today, they must also win the peace.

"There will be no return to 'normalcy' this time," he said, "there will be no flinging off of responsibility for either the peace of the world or the welfare and opportunity of men and women at home."

Taking for his subject the "scholar in the republic," Mr. McNutt, who later received from the hands of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, pointed out the responsibility of the educated man of today, "from books, through service, to the tasks of leadership."

The American way of life, he said, would endure only if Americans believed in it, and fought for it when necessary. Immediately following the first World War, he declared, business men demanded a feudal independence; left-wingers signed petitions declaring independence of their nation's foreign policy in peace or war; writers examined disinterestedly the status and activities of gangsters.

Scholars Critical

In such an age, when gangsterdom was treated as a phenomenon to be observed rather than as an evil to be crushed, he went on, the scholars were more critical than any other group; yet their criticism was objective, based upon analysis and "not upon a recognition of what was happening to the hearts and heads of men." It took a war to wake up the world, including the scholars. Education of the present period did not "sit dumb" as in previous ages, he said, but it was embarrassed to admit that the foundations of democracy rested upon the hope and faith of little men and women.

Today, he continued, scholars are marching off to war. Students and faculty are active in support of the war purpose. Educational programs had been adjusted to war service, and, he added, gangsterdom today is not regarded objectively, "We know there is no room for it."

He warned the graduates, however, not to take their own "realism" too much for granted, for there were still in Massachusetts, and in other states, those who feel they must in some way modify or surrender the heritage of freedom and democracy "because the

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Russians Renewing Drive on Kharkov; Australia Has Plan to Speed Offensive; President Cuts WPA Budget in Half

Special message blames action on shortages of labor, materials; $282,767,000 asked.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—President Roosevelt today announced a nearly 50 per cent cut in the Work Projects Administration budget for the coming fiscal year.

In a special message to Congress he explained that the rapidly developing labor shortage and scarcity of materials made this reduction both possible and necessary.

He asked for an appropriation of $282,767,000 for 1943, which is a decrease from $465,000,000 estimated in his budget message of last January.

Mr. Roosevelt frankly foresaw acute labor shortages in the near future. To meet them he said that the recruiting of workers from every available source will be required and he intimated that even "organized migration" may be needed in some instances.

The President pointed out that while there are still 3,000,000 unemployed in the United States many will be hired during the next few months.

Two Principal Factors

He cited two main reasons for keeping the WPA at its reduced level. One was that in a labor force exceeding 60,000,000 persons there will remain a substantial number of individuals who will not be hired by private employers because of age, lack of skill and other handicaps. The other was that a certain number may not be able to migrate from regions having surplus labor to regions where workers are needed.

In this connection the President declared to Congress that he could not "emphasize too strongly the need for industry to abandon prevailing practices of discrimination, racial and otherwise, in recruiting labor for war production."

He stated that the WPA program must in large measure be held to work relief for employable persons who, by reason of circumstances, cannot obtain employment in war activities or other work.

Mr. Roosevelt commended the record of the WPA for having "provided thousands of useful public projects" and having permitted "millions of persons to maintain their self-respect through gainful employment." He said that more recently it has contributed greatly to the defense and war ef-

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Proposal made that U. S. ship planes and autos in parts to be assembled 'down under.'

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 25—The question has arisen whether the United Nations' shipping problem cannot be significantly relieved by industrial readjustment. Australia possesses one of the world's finest assembly industries. Partly because of Australian trade policies and partly because of a scarcity of shipping, overseas exporters to Australia had evolved a highly developed system of shipping parts for assembly and completion here, with heavy reliance on local subcontracting.

No one proposes to halt Australian production of its own planes and guns which are now well advanced industries and producing vitally needed weapons. American shipments, however, were to a large extent predicated on Australia's prewar assembling and subcontracting industries.

During the prewar period American automobiles in knocked-down form occupied an estimated 7 per cent of the space necessary for the same vehicles fully assembled.

While it is understandable that combat units wish to have their equipment ready for immediate service when landing, this consideration does not apply to replacement and reserve equipment and scarcely applies at all to fighter planes, particularly when it has been demonstrated that the total quantity that can be made available within a certain period of time can be increased vastly through more economical packaging, or the same quantity can be delivered in less shipping.

Australian Proposal

Australian subsidiaries not only have assembled but also have produced bodies and many supplementary parts. These concerns wonder why current Army automobiles cannot be shipped as engines and chassis, leaving assembly and body work to be done here. Regarding planes, one suggestion is that space now used for fuselage and wings can be saved by shipping them as ready-cut sheets, ready for assembly. This would be a practical method of taking maximum advantage of existing plant facilities in Australia and for reducing the Allied shipping load without any decrease in shipments to Australia.

The eagerness of Australian industry to take over this further share of the war burden is only another example of the way it has plunged into the maximum war effort.

Anyone who knew Australia's industrial areas five years ago would be astonished at the modern plants which have mushroomed not only around large cities but often also in deserts and pastoral areas. With this has come a major change in the Australian social system. The sparseness of the Australian popu-

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By a Staff Artist

Battle for Kharkov

Black arrows show main points of German attack. White arrows show point at which Marshal Timoshenko's forces claim to be advancing on city.

Japanese push forward in China; Stilwell sees Allied Burma defense as 'humiliating.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The great 14-day-old battle of Kharkov sways back and forth, each side making temporary gains as a local preponderance of aircraft or tanks gives it the upper hand. The Russians claim to be still able to continue advancing toward the great steel center after setbacks over the week end, when the Germans broke through the nose of the Russian salient. Skillful handling of the Russian reserves, however, stopped the move and restored the line.

German methods which led to the expulsion of Russians from the Kerch Peninsula—now conceded by the Russians—apparently consisted of a surprise attack supported by several hundred planes collected from other sectors. While the tactics succeeded in the Crimea, they left other sectors weak and enabled Marshal Timoshenko to push ahead in the Kharkov area.

The Germans have yet to show that preponderance of forces of all categories at any point that can overwhelm Russia's defenders, while the fact that the latter are in some sectors fully equipped with American-made planes shows that help from its Allies is making itself felt. However, there is still the possibility that the German High Command is waiting for the campaign season to open in the north, in order to have the full front to operate upon before launching a major offensive.

In the Orient, the United Nations still have to stabilize their resistance. As Lieutent General Stilwell characterizes the Burma campaign as nothing short of a severe and humiliating defeat at the hands of a relatively small Japanese force, the Allied Command shows few signs of restoring its prestige.

The Japanese, though their landing forces in Chekiang are meeting with stout resistance from the Chinese, are continuing their advance southward and were reported some 28 miles north of Kinhwa, temporary Capital of the Province. Should Chekiang and Fukien Provinces fall into Japanese hands, the Allies will have lost supremely vital bases from which they might have organized their air offensive against the center of the Japanese Empire.

The value of such bases is seen in Australia, where General MacArthur's men continue their heavy air attacks on New Guinea, Amboina, and other Japanese-held points.

Meanwhile, Japanese reports that a 35,000-ton American battleship of the North Carolina class had been damaged at the Coral Sea fight and that a cruiser of the Portland class had been sunk—in addition to the five other naval vessels reported hit—must await confirmation from Washington, which so far has been silent on the engagement.

Berkshire Festival Abandoned —Extra Hub Concerts Planned

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival for 1942 has been abandoned.

This announcement was made in New York today by Gertrude Robinson Smith, President of the Festival, who said that the action was taken "following receipt from the Boston Symphony Orchestra of their formal notification that they did not wish to continue with the Festival for the 1942 season."

Thereupon, she said, the Festival corporation "voted to agree with the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees in their request that the nine concerts scheduled to begin on July 30 at Tanglewood should not be given."

George E. Judd, Manager of the orchestra, said this morning that plans were under consideration for giving extra concerts in Boston this coming summer in place of the festival. Such action is considered desirable both because of the responsibility of the orchestra to the public and as a means of compensating the players for the loss of the Berkshire engagement.

It is unlikely that any attempt will be made to give a "Berkshire Festival" in Boston, however, since this would inevitably lack the atmosphere of the Tanglewood setting. There has been mention of the possibility of extending the season of the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts or the Esplanade series, or both, but no decision has been made.

Abandonment of the Festival this summer is attributable in large part to the gasoline shortage. Tanglewood is between Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., and is inaccessible except by motor.

Suspension of the Festival will come as a blow to the thousands of persons who have taken advantage of the opportunity to hear the famous orchestra under its distinguished conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, in the beautiful surroundings of the Berkshire Hills.

Whether the school connected with the Festival will also be suspended has not been decided.

Miss Robinson Smith's announcement said:

"Our agreement provides that if one of the parties wishes to give up the concerts for this season, the other must agree to give them up, or else continue them by assuming all expenses of both organizations. It is, of course, impossible

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Honored by Boston University

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees, With Dr. Marsh

Front row, left to right: Paul V. McNutt, Doctor of Civil Law; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of B. U.; Mrs. Helen Storrow, Doctor of Humanities. Back row, left to right: Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Doctor of Military Science; Shelby M. Harrison, Doctor of Letters; Walter P. Armstrong, Doctor of Laws; Vincent R. Booth, Doctor of Divinity.

London Sees Long War; Bombings Only 'Erosion'

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25 — President Roosevelt's forecast of a long war and his warning against misleading overoptimism have struck a responsive chord in service circles here. For "Victory in 1942" is a slogan one has yet to hear voiced in authoritative quarters and the great concern has been to avoid misguiding public opinion as to the speed with which it is feasible for victory to be gained.

This is because it is realized that unjustified hopes of a quick finish are bound to lead to equally unjustified dissatisfaction at the rate of progress toward victory and, consequently, to an unjustified lack of confidence in the men responsible for obtaining it.

To this view are linked a complete assurance that the United Nations will win and a determination that they shall do so at the maximum speed. But it is stressed that this speed can be estimated on the basis of facts only by the persons actually conversant with secret details of operational, industrial, and other problems involved. Among those persons are President Roosevelt and authorities here who declare there is a long, hard row to hoe.

The Russians were the first to adopt the "Victory in 1942" slogan, but such factual deductions as can be drawn from the past fortnight's fighting in Russia suggest that it is more constructive to regard this phrase as heartening propaganda and an evidence of intention rather than as a literal indication of the speed with which the Axis is likely to be conquered.

Germans Control Kerch

Summarized, the situation is that the Germans have cleared the Kerch Peninsula of Russians though Sevastopol still menaces the Nazi flank, and the Russians have regained a good deal of ground on the Kharkov Front although their offensive has lost its first momentum. The Russians themselves have been more moderate in comments on their own progress than interpreters of it have been. Their communiqués made it clear that direct advance on Kharkov was checked and that flanking thrusts had not driven in far enough to secure the fall of the city. In short, the Russian spring offensive, so far, has not been as profitable as some of the winter ones, none of which disposed of the Germans' main defensive positions.

The German version of proceedings is that the Russians have purchased small territorial gains at an exorbitant price. The Russsian interpretation is that the Germans have halted Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's "decisive offensive" only by reckless use of reserves and have been lured into an expensive sequence of improvised counterattacks which serve the Russian ends by consuming the Nazis' man power and dislocating Hitler's offensive plans.

The battle is construed here as possibly indicating that the Russians have more in hand right now than the Germans expected and that German punches are losing some of their power as Soviet blows are gaining weight. This favorable assessment is not held, however, to justify the anticipation that the Nazis are about to be flung out of Russia at high speed.

A fuller appreciation of what the Russians have on their hands—even if it is less than the Nazis have on theirs—has added urgency to the demand that the much-advocated "second front" be opened by British and Americans on the European Continent right away. Fifty thousand persons crossed Trafalgar Square Sunday at the close of Empire Day for an all-Communist demonstration organized to demand that the Government open a second front immediately. At another meeting, quite unconnected with Communism—convened by the "Daily Express center of public opinion" the Government's recent declaration that it will open a second front in Europe was supported and the assembly declared itself "in favor of

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Battleship Hit?

Japanese imperial headquarters announced today that a 35,000-ton United States battleship of the North Carolina type had been damaged and a cruiser of the Portland class had been sunk in the Coral Sea battle in addition to other losses previously reported inflicted on the United Nations fleet.

The announcement also said it had been established that an unidentified United States cruiser previously reported damaged in that engagement was an "A-class cruiser of the Louisville type."

The Japanese previously reported they had sunk a United States aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type and one of the Saratoga type, a United States battleship of the California class, and a destroyer. They also said they had damaged a British warship of the Warspite class, an Australian cruiser and one other cruiser.

The 35,000-ton battleship North

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U. S. Aid to Bay State Revealed as Over 6 Per Cent of State and Municipal Costs

$31,675,652 Paid in Last Fiscal Year

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flow of Federal money into Massachusetts to help finance such programs as expanded old-age assistance, housing and public works is so voluminous that it provides more than 6 per cent of the $425,000,000 annual revenue required to run local and State government.

This startling fact was revealed today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in an extensive survey of Federal aid programs for the Special Commission on Intergovernmental Relations established by the 1941 Legislature. The Commission is also being helped in its work by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, the Bureau revealed, Massachusetts received from the Federal Government a total of $31,675,652 for old-age assistance, housing, public works, national guard, highways, vocational education and other programs.

This figure does not include the $36,352,295 in WPA funds which flowed into Massachusetts to help finance work relief projects.

Nearly a Billion

The Bureau also showed that during 1941 all States as a whole received a total of $875,669,049 in regular Federal aid plus $1,258,760,370 in WPA funds.

Taking into account only regular Federal aid, Federal money distributed to the States has increased several fold since 1930 when it amounted to only $131,847,793 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. In that year Massachusetts received only $3,680,831.

If the WPA funds are added, the 1941 figure climbs to $2,134,429,419.

"Federal assistance," the Bureau pointed out, "is now a major segment of the national economy."

The Bureau added that "most of the huge increase in Federal aid (since 1930) is explained by Social Security grants and the work relief program. Even if WPA is set apart because it does not conform exactly with the definition of a grant-in-aid, social services are still chiefly responsible for the rise in Federal assistance."

Equalizing Taxes

Discussing Federal grants in general the Bureau stated "they are a significant method of equalizing taxes among the States. The Federal programs, by encouraging expansion of activities, have resulted in an increase in the direct cost of state and local government. Their social implication lies in the fact that they have fostered an increase in both the scope and quality of government services. Federal grants have also had a marked bearing on constitutional development. . . .

"To some extent the war has already changed Federal aid policies. Limitations have been removed from the housing, highway and other essential public works programs. Matching provisions are frequently laid aside. States and local communities tend more and more to become agents of the Federal government."

An outstanding example of the rising direct cost to state and local government under federally expanded programs is old age assistance.

Under pressure of the Federal social security program originally adopted in 1935, Massachusetts in 1936 liberalized its old age assistance act, reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age to qualify for benefits. The state act made Massachusetts eligible for federal old age assistance aid. At that time nearly 29,000 persons were receiving approximately $7,500,000 in benefits.

By a Staff Photographer

It Takes Plenty of Gasoline to Reach a Parking Spot

Gasoline rationing fails to diminish cars at the Suffolk Downs Race Track. This photograph, taken Saturday afternoon, shows approximately the same number of cars parked as pictures made from the same spot a week ago. Below: Streets in the vicinity of Fenway Park were jammed with cars yesterday afternoon as crowds gathered for the ball game. This Boylston Street picture is typical of the days before gasoline rationing began.

Portland Copies 'Real Thing' In Airport Raid—Well Met

War Activities in New England

Portland Air Raid Test—Aerial invaders took over the Portland, Maine, municipal airport for a few minutes yesterday, in one incident of a civilian defense test mobilization, but were captured by two companies of State Guardsmen.

Three civilian planes simulating the enemy fleet "bombed" the port's hangars—soldiers set off smoke bombs to make the demonstration realistic — "machine gunned" airport personnel, and landed a detail of troops, to hold the field while the ships refueled.

Companies A and I of the State Guard, attacking from the environs, recaptured the bombed field to the satisfaction of umpires from the Regular Army, less than half an hour after the enemy landed.

Col. David Hayes, Portland, and Maj. Ralph B. Skinner, Auburn, commanded the Guardsmen.

Elsewhere, civilian defenders battled fires, set by incendiary bombs, which had the eastern half of Portland theoretically in flames, rescued injured from a theater and other buildings supposed to have been hit by demolition bombs, and sent Sunday pedestrians and motorists to shelter. Chief Air Raid Warden George C. Kern said the mobilization showed "a great deal of improvement over any other air raid test here."

Salem Inner Harbor Closed—The Coast Guard has ordered the Salem, Mass., inner harbor closed for the duration of the war, affecting principally yacht clubs, pleasure boats, and fishing parties. The order, issued by Ensign Robert K. Bradshaw, Captain of the Port, banned fishing and anchorage within the affected area, which extends from Fort Pickering across to Nagus Head. Special permits will be required to enter the closed section.

Army Transport Crash—Six Army airmen were killed when an Army transport plane on a routine flight dug a hole 20 feet deep in a swamp near Houlton, Maine, yesterday. A newspaperman who accompanied soldier searchers from the Houlton Air Base said the ship "disintegrated" when it crashed.

Victims, according to the War Department, were: Lieut. Col. Louis S. Gimbel, New York; Capt. Gilbert M. Herbach, Philadelphia; Capt. John Dennis Franciscus, of Clayton, Mo.; First Lieut. Clarence A. Wright, Arlington, Va.; Second Lieut. Earl R. Wilkinson, recently stationed at Denver, Colo., and Staff Sergeant Fred Taylor, Washington, D. C. Colonel Gimbel was the son of the late part-owner of the Gimbel Bros. department store, and a New York investment firm head prior to his entry into the Army Air Corps last July.

A forest fire watcher who reported the crash said he heard the plane's motors "sputtering" when it passed over his tower at Howe's Brook and then heard a "terrific crash." To reach the scene the air base detachment motored 15 miles, rode a like distance on railroad hand-cars, then hiked two miles into the swamp.

Lieutenant Turney Promoted—First Lieutenant Francis W. Turney, former Assistant Public Relations Officer of the First Corps Area, Boston, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Public Relations Division of the Army Ground Force Headquarters, Army War College, Washington, D. C., it is announced.

Big Walpole Fire 'Suspicious'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass., May 25 — Fire which has already destroyed the main buildings of the Diamond Match Company and its adjoining lumber sheds continued to blaze today even under the tons of water poured upon it by Walpole firemen. While State Fire Marshal Steven Garrity and officials of the Fire Underwriters arrived on the scene to investigate the cause of the fire, unofficially estimated to have caused $500,000 damage already, Fire Chief Chester Donnell arranged his fire lines to protect a row of frame houses opposite the lumber yard which would be endangered if the direction of the wind should change.

Chief Donnell reported to Fire Marshal Garrity that the blaze, which occurred early yesterday and swept seven sheds containing lumber, was of suspicious origin. Two firemen were hurt when a brick wall collapsed.

The Match company, engaged chiefly in war production, made fabricated houses and other products for the Government, and had accumulated woods for eventual use by the Navy.

Flames had gained headway in a lumber yard by the time firemen arrived. A train pulled to safety several freight cars loaded with mahogany, rosewood, and other valuable timber.

Region 3 Plans Blackout Test

Resumption of blackout tests in Massachusetts this week is announced by Col. Robert L. Whipple, State Committee on Public Safety Director for Region 3 (Worcester and vicinity).

At an unannounced time between May 25 and June 1, Region 3 will have an air-raid rehearsal. Colonel Whipple said the test is intended to show which industrial plants have not yet made adequate blackout precautions. He estimated that deficiencies would be demonstrated in "a number" of plants, employing an aggregate of 10,000 persons.

Meanwhile, test blackouts continue in scattered towns of New England in preparation for interstate raid rehearsals, progress toward which was interrupted when civilian defense authorities concentrated their attention on enforcing the coastal dimout.

Coastal Dimout Rules Tightened

Acting on further instructions from the Army, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials have tightened the coastal dimout in two directions:

1. All street lights everywhere in the three-mile dimout belt and in the larger anti-skyglow areas must be hooded. No light must be allowed to show "above a line 10 degrees below the horizontal of the center of the light source."

2. All window lights in commercial establishments must be extinguished if they are 12 feet or more above the sidewalk, but may remain on dimmed, if they are lower. Lights which may remain on must be no brighter than 10 watts (white light) and 25 watts colored lights).

The regulations, in effect May 23, correct what officials had agreed to be the biggest single loophole in the dimout—the skyglow contributed by unhooded street lights. Householders are still under strict orders to shade all windows visible from the sea and to place hoods on porch lights and other outdoor sources of illumination.

Beal Case Nearing Jury

Both the Commonwealth and counsel for the defendants in the Cambridge conspiracy-bribery trial involving John W. Beal, his brother Horatio, and Anthony F. Spinelli, prepared to submit the case for the jury today.

Addressing the jury this morning, Arthur F. Bickford, counsel for the Beal brothers, concentrated his talk on the testimony of Paul Mannos, vending-machine salesman and one-time henchman of former Mayor John W. Lyons, of Cambridge.

Mr. Bickford pointed out that the Government wished the jury to take Mannos's testimony as the main facts in this case, which involves charges of conspiracy and bribery in connection with architectural contracts in connection with building and alterations of the $400,000 Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. Bickford also commented on the fact that Paul Mannos is still free while his co-defendant in a similar bribery trial, former Mayor Lyons, is serving a sentence in jail.

Hub Firm Wins Patent Case

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that a patent owned by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of Boston had been infringed by the Williams Manufacturing Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, through the use of machines imported from Germany in 1933-4.

Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts delivered the 6-to-3 decision, with Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, and Frank Murphy dissenting.

The Boston company said the Sixth Federal Circuit Court held that the German machines were "copies of the commercial construction" of United's machines.

It was contended by the Williams company that the primary issue of the litigation was "the extent of the right to repatent an expired monopoly affecting the entire shoe industry." It asserted that the patent involved was similar to a previous patent owned by United which expired in 1932.

United replied that "an 'expired monopoly' obviously cannot be repatented."

Brookline Country Fair Benefits Defense Work

The Park School at 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, has scheduled a Country Fair for tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. There will be all the customary attractions of cake, candy, ice cream, lemonade, balloons, grabs, white elephants, flowers and seedlings for sale, besides a pet show and pony rides.

Federal Grants to States

This chart, prepared by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, shows the amount of Federal aid granted to Massachusetts and other States in the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1941, and the tremendous increase in all Federal aid programs during the period:

Program	1930 Massachusetts	1930 All States	1941 Massachusetts	1941 All States
Agricultural Colleges	$56,000	$2,400,000	$121,970	$4,856,496
Agricultural Experiment Stations	90,000	4,320,000	166,189	6,686,949
Agricultural Extension	84,276	7,837,531	136,831	10,143,823
Emergency Public Works (PWA)			1,540,383	112,708,102
Forestry	31,889	2,911,575	36,943	3,491,360
Highways	1,946,517	75,901,745	2,469,278	109,438,901
Housing—Annual Subsidies			6	4,761,529
Infant Hygiene		9,822		
National Guard	1,578,954	30,153,746	2,641,009	58,335,136
Social Security			22,088,955	414,660,308
State Homes for Veterans	42,280	560,000	106,488	1,368,186
State Marine Schools	24,000	75,000	30,841	150,334
Vocational Ed. and Rehabilitation	388,233	8,088,874	544,026	21,946,971
Vocational Training of Def. Workers			1,833,631	61,017,397
Wildlife Restoration			7,139	1,147,567
Total	$3,680,831	$131,847,793	$31,675,652	$875,669,049
Work Relief (WPA)			36,352,295	1,258,760,370
Grand total	$3,680,831	$131,847,793	$68,027,947	$2,134,429,419

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, at Mount Vernon Church (Congregational), which held a special communion service in observance of its 100th anniversary, and continues this afternoon and tonight with a conference on the Church and the World and an interdenominational community service:

The farther we get away from Jesus in time, the nearer we come to him in timeless truth. The more we see of Caesar, the less we want to see of him. The more we see of Jesus, the more we want to be like him and understand his amazing power over our common clay.

Every generation of mankind wanders off, like the prodigal son, to waste its substance in riotous living; then, heart sick and weary, comes home to his Father's house. . . .

To be saved from our worst sins and led into our potential goodness, to know a faith that can break sorrow in two and find a kernel of joy, to discover prayer making timidity give way to courage—these are the priceless gifts of any Church to its people.

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, Chaplain at Fort Dix, N. J., and Bishop Coadjutor-elect of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, who returned to Trinity Church (Episcopal) where he was formerly rector to deliver a farewell sermon:

After the war is over, the freedom of the capitalist, the worker, the farmer, and the professional man may be curtailed. There may be a greater integration of the individual into organized society. But this does not mean a lowered standard of living, but a different way of living.

All of us know that there can be abysmal boredom in homes with every material luxury. We also know that if we enrich our souls and minds, there can be no such thing as poverty for us.

The power of God is always available. God is in the future, and the future is in God's hands.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

We have absorbed vast quantities of mental, emotional, and psychological poisons. And the modern world has been paying a terrible price for its lack of spiritual preparedness. Almost no resistance was offered to the spiritual poisons of the dictators—prejudice, fear, defeatism. The intent was clear: the dictators sought to breed an unhealthy spirit in America.

We should be as careful about admitting evil, damaging ideas into our mental system as we are to keep contaminated food out of our physical system.

We must not permit grief and trouble to poison us. Hate is a deadly poison. It seldom harms the person hated; it always poisons the person who hates.

Brockton Family Shows the Way

Patriotically the Angelo family scored heavily over the week end.

Ralph J. Angelo of Brockton was sworn in to the United States Navy as a recruit at the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade last evening as part of the "I Am An American" Day program. Today, his brother, Louis F. Angelo, was sworn in at the Federal Building as an aviation machinist's mate.

Recruiting officers said that a third brother, Francis, is already in the Army as a staff Sergeant, and now the dad, Joseph Angelo, warns the Navy "Don't be surprised if you see me trying to get in!" But the Navy recruiters say they won't be.

Smith College Launderers Vote for A. F. of L. Union

Organized labor has won an election at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., when the Laundry Workers' Union gathered in 27 votes out of 28 cast, it is announced.

The balloting was held by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission. The union is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Nature talk, "Reptiles and Amphibians," by Isabel Hoopes, at the New England Museum of Natural History. At 234 Berkeley Street, 7:15 p. m.

Camera fans, a talk of interest to you on what you may and may not photograph during the war. Three speakers, among them a representative from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have been scheduled by the Boston Camera Club to discuss their views on war's effect on amateur photography. Open to the public at 383 Newbury Street, 7:45 p. m.

Annual spring concert by the All-Newton Music School. The first half of the program will give a cross section of the work of the school beginning with solos by young members of the junior departments and advancing through the intermediate grades. The second half will include selections by the combined Junior ensembles and senior orchestra, conducting with Ditterdorff's Symphony in F major by the orchestra. Open free to the public at the Newton High School, Newtonville, at 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "English Rooms," by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff, will be the speaker. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Country Fair of the Park School, Brookline, with proceeds going to Brookline Civilian Defense to help equip ambulances and a base kitchen for a canteen unit. At 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Home Canning Held Direct Contribution to War Effort

With sugar-rationing regulations liberalized for increased canning, New England homemaker's favorite pastime during fruitful summer and fall seasons today was labeled, belatedly but emphatically, as a direct contribution to the war effort.

Recognition of the housewife's industry as an important adjunct of national preparation came from Kenneth B Backman, New England regional administrator of the Office for Price Administration. He based it on two points:

1. The demand on present supplies of commercially canned foods to meet needs of the United Nations.

2. Need for conservation of transportation space.

Apparently forgotten in the early, hectic planning of the sugar rationing program, housewives and their conservation programs hurriedly thrust themselves forward as the first green sprouts perked through the soil.

Recasting Rules

Their activities brought the needed recasting of sugar rationing provisions, and canning was placed on an almost priority basis. In straightening the tangled affairs of the canning industry, rationing officials not only tried to meet previous records but sought for an increased production goal with the same amount of sirup.

For the housewife, this meant at least one great change. Mr. Backman's rules prescribed only "thin" or "light" sirup for fruits. Only one pound of sugar has been allowed to every four quarts of finished fruit. Each family gets one pound of sugar per person for jams, jellies, and marmalades.

Jam makers are urged, however, to forego making sweet preserves in favor of extra quantities of canned fruits. The reason for this, Mr. Backman says, is because canning requires much less sugar per unit of fruit than preserving.

Mr. Backman paused to say he realized that new regulations compelled a change from usual canning practices in many families. "These restrictions on the amount of sugar which may be used in each quart of fruit canned," he explained, "will make it possible to preserve larger amounts of fruit with the limited supplies of sugar available."

Requirements

With the semblance of ease that comes from long practice, Mr. Backman further explained that four quart jars of fruit require about eight cups or two quarts of water plus the one pound of sugar rationed for canning. As this was absolutely unknown to the interviewer, the statement was accepted without question. Except for this regulation on the weight of the sirup, each homemaker is left to follow her favorite methods of canning.

Mr. Backman sees no difficulty in the canning program for 1942 despite sugar shortages. Many housewives, he said, have learned how to put up fruits without any sugar at all. Indeed, this appeared to be a popular practice during the last war, and in many sections of the United States where sugar prices rise during the canning season, it has continued.

The OPA Administrator handed along the following suggestions for sugar saving in canning as promulgated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Canned fruit will keep safely if jars are packed with fruit and then filled with boiling fruit juice made by crushing, heating and straining the riper fruit. Canned fruit may be sweetened later when served. The sweeter, juicier fruits like sweet cherries and peaches are best for putting up in their own juice.

Slightly Sweet

Fruit may also be canned with just enough sugar-sirup in each jar to give a slightly sweet flavor and the rest of the space filled with juice. Cook fruit in an open kettle to draw out the juice, and then pack hot and cover with hot juice.

Fruit juice may be bottled or put up in jars with little or no sugar. No extra sweetening is needed if the juices of sweet and tart fruits are mixed and bottled together. Fruit for juice is processed at simmering rather than boiling temperatures to hold the natural fresh fruit flavor and color.

Mild-flavored sirups like honey or corn sirup may also be used in canning fruit. Honey or corn sirup may be substituted for as much as half the sugar in canning. But a larger proportion of sirup will mask the delicate fruit flavor—as will a sirup with a distinctive flavor, such as maple, sorghum, or molasses.

In applying for extra sugar for canning, homemakers should be prepared to supply information on how much they canned last year, as well as on their plans for this year's canning. The amount of sugar allotted to any one family by the rationing board will depend on both these factors.

Don McCammond

Workers Return At New Bedford Electrical Plant

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—A strike of 1,500 employees of the Cornell-Dubilier Electrical Corporation ended today when the workers agreed to return for a temporary 3-cents-an-hour wage increase pending outcome of wage negotiations.

The strike began a week ago after the employees charged that experienced workers, being paid $20.02 for a 48-hour week, were getting no more per hour than "learners" who were paid at the rate of $15.40 for a 40-hour week.

The employees are to work overtime for the next few weeks until the six days lost by the strike are made up.

Company Cuts Electric Rates

A $20,000 annual saving in electric rates will accrue to domestic consumers of the Central Massachusetts Electrical Company under an agreement made today between the company and its customers, according to an announcement by the State Public Utilities Commission.

As a result, the Commission will dismiss a petition seeking a reduction in rates. The Company has 13,584 customers and serves the following communities: Barre, Belchertown, Brimfield, Brookfield, Chicopee, East Brookfield, East Longmeadow, Granby, Hampden, Hardwick, Monson, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Springfield, Sturbridge, Ware, Warren, West Brookfield, Wilbraham. The new rates are effective on June 1.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler this afternoon than yesterday afternoon; continued cool tonight with lowest temperature about the same as last night; moderate winds this afternoon will become gentle tonight.

All New England States: Continued moderate temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:04 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 8:32 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:37 p. m.

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Methodists Tighten Lines Between Church and Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25 — Methodist educators, in session here last week in the annual meeting of the denomination's Board of Education, inaugurated a movement to close a widening gap between the church and its 131 colleges, universities and secondary schools.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Boston, Vice-President of the Board and head of the division of Education Institutions, in presenting the new educational objectives said:

"If the church is to be called upon for greater support of its institutions the church much be convinced that these institutions stand deliberately for something in the field of religion and the practices that religion demands. Our schools must be Christian without apology. Our faculties must be Christian in fact. Our efforts should be to make the students Christian just as truly as we teach them to think. There should be an end to the negative liberalism that glories in non-sectarianism that too often becomes non-everything in religion. This process destroys the justification for the church to maintain educational institutions."

Money Valuation of Schools

Figures presented to the Board for the schools under Methodist auspices show a total valuation in buildings and endowments of more than $400,000,000. They classify as follows: 9 universities, 69 colleges, 25 junior colleges, 9 graduate schools of theology, 14 secondary schools and 5 professional schools. Together they serve more than 100,000 students. Depletion of student enrollment caused by the war threatens serious financial trouble, inasmuch as 80 per cent of the income of the average Methodist college comes from student fees, according to Dr. John O. Gross of Nashville, secretary of the department of Educational Institutions.

The educational objectives adopted provide for a closer coordination of Methodist colleges "wherein there may be a flow of students from colleges of the church to the graduate schools of the church; wherein greater attention shall be paid to the selection of teaching personnel in the light of objectives of the church; wherein the administrative and teaching staffs may find opportunity for advancement in the system as a whole; wherein religion may be come such a force as to make the contribution of the Methodist colleges religiously unique."

The new program contemplates a financial Department able to furnish institutions with capable leadership for organizing and completing financial campaigns. The Board, however, in the light of the loss of 32 colleges and 64 academies in the past 25 years, put itself on record as being unwilling to penalize high grade education by subsidizing ineffective service. During the past 15 years the Church has raised almost $2,000,000 for schools not now in existence, Dr. Gross stated.

Consolidation Indicated

The action of the Board implied further sifting which may result in the closing or consolidating of any substandard institutions.

The director of the 75-year-old revolving student loan fund called the attention of the Board to the effect of wartime acceleration of college courses upon his ability to aid students. "With the year-round schedule for students the department will be faced with the necessity of making loans in three years or less substantially equal to those formerly made in four." During the operation of the fund he reported that 60,000 students have been assisted by loans totaling $9,000,000. A new proposal adopted will result in an effort to build up scholarships in local churches.

To aid Methodist pastors whose opportunities for formal education have not been complete 44 summer schools of theology were conducted last year, Dr. William K. Anderson of Nashville, reported. He stated that the Commission on Courses of Study, of which he is executive secretary, was offering graduate courses in 15 subjects by correspondence, and that consideration is being given to a plan to make possible to those with prerequisites of college and theological seminary degrees the matriculation in a course of home and summer study that will lead to an earned doctor of divinity degree.

Wartime Needs at Home

The division of Local Church, representing 6,000,000 pupils in church schools in the 43,000 churches of united Methodism, laid particular stress in its report upon parent education and home religion to meet the strain of wartime. Incomplete reports indicated that 7,433 summer vacation schools were held last year. Youth Caravans, composed of four young persons and an adult leader, spent a week's time in 600 communities, Dr. J. Q. Schisler, secretary of the division, stated that 108 such teams are scheduled to visit seven communities each this season. Leadership and teacher training activities included 2,000 training schools with an enrollment of 100,000 during the year, he said.

The consolidation of 55 religious educational periodicals conducted by the three churches uniting to form the new Methodism into a new, co-ordinated series of 25 publications was one of the accomplishments of the Editorial Division under the direction of Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee. The original print order on these, he reported, was for 4,500,000. There has since been an increase of 148,000.

Canada After Auto Scrap

Automobile wrecking firms in Canada have been ordered to dismantle all cars on hand to sell the resulting scrap, the Department of Commerce says.

Anzac Fragrance for New York

Wide World

View of the Opening Ceremonies

Attachés of the Chinese, British, Dutch and Russian Consulates, as well as American Boy Scouts, joined United Nations representatives on the seventh floor of the British Empire Building as the new Anzac Garden was formally dedicated to the enjoyment of the public.

Output Now Defers New Plants In Battle of Steel for 1942

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 25 — The steel industry, today working at more than 99 per cent of capacity, is swinging its war production plans into line with the Government's latest order to speed war goods production now rather than build new war plants that would produce next year.

Announcement of the steel industry's modification in war plans came from Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, speaking to newspapermen on the "production for victory" tour.

As an example of what this change of policy means, Mr. Weir pointed out that the 9,000,000-to-10,000,000-ton expansion in steel production, which has been a favorite Federal project for some months, would require between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 tons of steel for construction over a two-year period. This tonnage, if used on weapons of war, would build thousands of tanks, thousands of planes or hundreds of merchant ships. All these are vitally needed today, not tomorrow.

At the same time, Washington is still allocating steel to plant expansion projects already under way and it is expected any new and vitally important plant, such as those for the production of synthetic rubber, will have no difficulty in obtaining the necessary steel.

Meanwhile, I have seen visible and awe-inspiring evidence that American steel mills are this month pouring forth the greatest mass of battle-destined metal in all steel history. Working at 99.2 per cent of capacity, the steel industry is now turning out in a single month as much steel plate as it produced in three months during 1937, a year of very high productivity.

Huge Production of Steel

According to Mr. Weir, the mills are abreast of the nation's demand for steel plate, an indispensable part of every ship, tank and plane produced in this country. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, has already confirmed that during March and April, the Commission received its full allotment of plate. Although there still remained a deficit of 169,000 tons accumulated since last July, Admiral Land placed plate production in excess of 900,000 tons monthly.

Mr. Weir also revealed for the first time the existence of a new and improved steel of low alloy and high tensile strength which has been developed at Detroit to offset the shortage of high grade scrap of certain steel hardeners which reach this country from foreign sources.

Although the shortage of scrap is serious, Mr. Weir estimating that steel production in one area, for example, was down several per cent because of it, steel men here declare that there are still huge scrap reserves in the United States which have not begun to be tapped. One of those reserves is the nation's farms, each of these 6,000,000 odd properties being estimated to hold a half ton of scrap.

Speed in Shell Output

Although the Pittsburgh area is devoted principally to the production of crude steel and such simple shapes as strips and plates, it has been drafted for more complicated work. At the sprawling plant of the National Tube Company at McKeesport, thousands upon thousands of shells are being produced by rows of ingenious machines which mold the shell's red-hot head into a point in the fraction of the time it used to take to forge it.

At the nearby Homestead plant of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, mammoth presses with a 12,000-ton push behind them are busy day and night taking 150-ton red-hot steel billets and flattening them out into battleship armor plating.

To a person who wishes to receive an unforgettable picture of America's industrial might I should like to recommend the night train ride from Akron, Ohio, to Pittsburgh. By the time you've reached Youngstown, Ohio, you've already picked up the trail of the world's steel-making center.

At regular intervals, the sky is illuminated with the gold-red glow from the open hearth furnaces, and if you're fortunate you may pass at the moment when they're tapping a furnace and the molten metal, reaching a heat of 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, is being poured into molds. Indescribably beautiful against the black night, the hot steel throws out immense showers of sparks and clouds of golden smoke.

By the time the Ohio River is reached, the mills are crowding more closely together and alternate with the duller red of the coke ovens. Endless lines of freight cars rumble by, while the coal barges are dark outlines against the glowing mills. The steel country has the beauty and fascination which come with great strength.

Jewish Congress Seeks Role In Both War and Peace Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Means of effective participation by the Jewish people of the world, not only in the war but in the peace negotiations and adjustments to follow, were considered at the war emergency session of the American Jewish Congress, just closed here.

The proceedings served to underline the full significance of the peculiar position of the Jew in respect to both prosecution of the war and the later social, economic, and political settlements.

The conference demanded that: "The international status of the Jewish people established in the Covenant of Versailles be recognized by the United Nations, and that in the discussion preliminary to peace the Jewish people be given an opportunity to participate through their accredited representatives in all matters affecting Jewish interests."

Equal Rights Asked

This resolution, proposed by Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Governing Council of the Congress, urged further that in these preliminary discussions "the equal rights of Jews in the broadest expression of that term, including their political, economic, cultural, and religious rights, shall be accepted as preliminary to the consideration of the Jewish status in the new world to be created after victory has been won."

Specifically, the session urged establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, not a new question, and always a moot one because of the entrenched position in that region of non-Jewish groups.

While concerned with the welfare of the world community as a whole, the 500 or so delegates, representing 83 communities in 28 states, centered discussions on the traditional problems of the Jewish people, and the steps which now may be taken to protect this group and further their interests as a racial unit.

Evidence of the wish of the Jewish people to combine their desire to participate in the war offensive against the Axis nations with their desire for racial integration in a national form, was seen in the resolution urging that "without further delay the Jews of Palestine be given the right and the opportunity to organize a Jewish military force in Palestine, of all Jews willing and free to serve, to fight under their own flag in the armies of the United Nations in the Near East."

Million-Dollar Fund

The conference approved establishment of a million-dollar fund, half to implement defense of the rights of Jews and for postwar reconstruction, and half to meet normal expenses of the American Jewish Congress.

Specific proposals for organization of an American-Jewish War Effort involved help in United Nations' relief work, contribution to War Bonds, Red Cross, and similar programs and institutions, mobilization of Jewish women to help in war production, organization of Jewish women to help in war production, organization of Jewish youth for waste and scrap collection, mobilization of the Jewish community for help in defense industries, recreational and educational activities among Jewish soldiers, and organization of a volunteer Jewish farm corps.

The Congress further urged the Federal Government to open service in the armed forces to all citizens regardless of color, creed, or race, and recommended to the National Office of Civilian Defense steps to counteract the work of subversive forces.

A special legislative program included adoption by all states of laws eliminating discrimination in employment against any persons because of race, color, or creed, and enactment of laws setting up Federal and state commissions to investigate complaints of such discrimination.

President Roosevelt joined Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland; Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, M. Jan Sramek, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, and Prime Minister P. S. Gerbrany of the Netherlands, in a message to the Congress assuring the Jewish people of the purpose of the United Nations to organize a new world order based on freedom and justice for all mankind.

"I commend most highly,'" said the President, "the lofty aims of this meeting, which are to help the United Nations win the war and win the peace and to develop a program designed to contribute to the creation of a free world in line with the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Move to Defer Family Men Under Senate Consideration

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Congress considered today proposals to give the President broad authority to revamp the Selective Service system by classifying family men into groups who would be called for Army duty only after the rolls of those without dependents had been exhausted.

Explaining that the Selective Service hoped to set up general classifications based on family relationship and economic dependency, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado predicted that the Senate Military Affairs Committee would amend a pending family allowance bill to vest such authority in the President.

Linked with reports that an effort soon would be made to make men of 19 and 20 subject to the draft, legislation of this nature was expected to clear up the status of older men and those with dependents, who now are subject to induction into active service at the discretion of local boards.

Senator Johnson predicted the committee also would accept a provision written into the bill placing the issuance of war risk insurance on a compulsory basis. Under terms of the amendment, policies would be issued to all men in the armed services.

The cost to a private for this insurance, Senator Johnson said, would be $6.37 a month, to be deducted from his pay. This would be in addition to deductions that would be made for maintenance of his family if the pending bill passes Congress.

These deductions would cut into the prospective $42 monthly pay for privates, on which a joint Senate-House conference committee agreed May 23.

If the family allowance bill becomes law, $22 would be deducted monthly from the enlisted man's pay and would be added to a $28 contribution by the Government to provide his wife with $50 monthly living expenses. The Government would pay $12 monthly toward the support of one child and $10 monthly for each additional child.

Traveling Piano Tuner Flits on Wings and Strings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—If not in the wings, at least on the strings of music George Anderson of Juneau, Alaska, flits more than 4,000 miles each spring and summer.

This ruddy-faced congenial Scotsman from the capital of Uncle Sam's polar portal is, without doubt, the world's travelingest piano tuner.

Although he does not play the piano himself—he prefers the violin as a more "personal" instrument—Mr. Anderson has fingered the keyboards of thousands of pianos during a career of more than three decades devoted to making melody out of discord.

"To me," he confesses, "the piano is like a dissected machine. It is seldom pitched to the precision possible by a twist of the wrist with a violin."

Bay State Childhood

Born in Scotland and with a Massachusetts childhood behind him, Mr. Anderson learned piano tuning at the old New England Merrill Piano Factory. It was a trade which was one day to bring him his largest fee of $100 per piano for a tuning job.

It was a trade which has since taken him—afoot, by airplane, and rowboat—to some of the North American continent's most picturesque townsites.

Mr. Anderson has operated Ye Olde Piano Shoppe in Juneau and rented pianos to all the northland for 30 years. Before making his home in the Territorial capital, he played in the violin section of the Portland Symphony Orchestra and the Spitzner Philharmonic Orchestra. He had already many years of experience keeping the pianos of the University of Oregon and Willamette Academy in tune.

Still a "Customer"

The Willamette school in those days had as its dean Mrs. Edith Collais Evans, concert contralto. She is now head of the Department of Music at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks—and still a "customer" of the peripatetic piano tuner.

Most of the pianos Mr. Anderson tunes each year on his spring and summer trek are the property of schools or belong to miners.

Miners, as a general class, he ranks as among the most musically intelligent people he has known. Practically no large camp exists without one or more pianos. This is due both to the cultural tastes of the individuals and the rigid social program which isolation defines.

In such places, the piano is a focal point of community life.

Mr. Anderson's biggest single financial coup came 13 years ago. He was provided $250 worth of air transportation, living expenses for one week, and $50 per piano for tuning instruments at the old Keno Hill Mine. All told, the journey netted an average gain of about $100 per piano.

His hardest earned money, a total of $75, was pocketed after he "hoofed it" 30 miles from Ruby, on the Yukon River, to Long Creek, carrying his tool kit, and finding his way only by hiking hip-deep in muskeg from telephone post to telephone post.

Mr. Anderson once turned down an offer to tune pianos at Barrow, the topknot of the United States, with free transportation to be provided by the Office of Indian Affairs.

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Here's a new natural color palm (Silk Palm) from our own Virgin Islands. Styled like a felt. Smart! It's the Dobbs!
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•—JANTZEN SWIM SUIT. "Shirred Flare" Velva Lure. Royal, copen, black. Sizes 32 to 40 ..... $7.50
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Jackets $3.95
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Matching Seersucker Jacket $3.95

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Selective Service Chief Says Draft of Youths Down to 18 Is 'Probably Inevitable'

No Request Made for Lowering Draft Age

Declaring that the drafting of youths of 18 and 19 years of age for military service is "probably an inevitable step," Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, said that although his board had not yet requested the lowering of age requirements, "we never have got through a war without going down to 18."

General Hershey was interviewed briefly this morning on his arrival from Washington, preceding a military breakfast in his honor by Massachusetts Selective Service officials, headed by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director.

Discussing reports from Washington that Congress may be asked soon to lower the minimum age for compulsory military service to 19 or possibly to 18, General Hershey said: "I know of no request by Selective Service officials to lower the draft age."

This noon General Hershey addressed the Regional Spring Meeting of the Associated Press at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Tonight he is scheduled to speak extemporaneously before the Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems at Harvard University.

Token Degree By B. U. for All Fighting Men

Five men and one woman received honorary degrees from Boston University this morning at Commencement exercises in Boston Arena. These degrees were conferred by Dr. Daniel Marsh, University President:

Thomas Alexander Terry—Major General in the United States Army, in command of the Second Corps Area, vicariously receiving this token of Boston University's regard for all defenders of the "Land of the free and the home of the brave"—Doctor of Military Science.

Shelby Millard Harrison—Former student of Boston University, General Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, President of the National Conference of Social Work, a pioneer whose facile pen has blazed a trail for others to follow in social advance—Doctor of Letters.

Helen Storrow (Mrs. James J. Storrow)—Public-spirited citizen; inspiring genius for the development of the Storrow Memorial Embankment in the Charles River Basin; friend and guide of girls in many lands, particularly through the Girl Scout organization—Doctor of Humanities.

Vincent Ravi Booth—Profound scholar, Minister of the Gospel, founder of Benningham College, a graduate of Boston University, whom Alma Mater delights to honor—Doctor of Divinity.

Walter Preston Armstrong—Lawyer, precursor of the flowering of the new South; President of the American Bar Association—Doctor of Laws.

Paul Vories McNutt—A loyal and faithful citizen, who, by sheer merit, has moved steadily onward and upward from university professor and dean to governor of a state, to United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, to his present important post as Administrator of the Federal Security Agency and Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, an American indeed in whom there is no guile—Doctor of Civil Laws.

N. E. Society Elects Officers

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The National Society of New England Women has elected Mrs. Leon E. Bushnell of Syracuse, N. Y., as its President general for the next three years.

The Society, founded in 1895 to bring together women of New England ancestry for participation in patriotic, civic, and philanthropic work, decided to hold its thirtieth annual Congress in Syracuse next May.

Other officers elected: Mrs. Henry M. Booth of Detroit, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Raymond Douglas McCart of Buffalo, N. Y., Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis of White Plains, N. Y., Organizing Secretary General; and Director-General, Mrs. John J. Erwin of Boston.

For distinguished service in the preservation of treasured antiques, the Society of New England Women awarded its medal of honor to Mrs. Eleanor Hudson Welch and Miss Clara Endicott Sears, both of Harvard, Mass.

The awards were made at the first session of a three-day national conference. Some 150 members, all descended from people who came to make their home in New England before 1789, were present.

Professor Sherk Named To Public Safety Job

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Richard S. Robie, Director of the Regional Administration Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, announced yesterday the appointment of Kenneth W. Sherk to succeed Prof. Howard A. Meyerhoff as Director of region two, which is comprised of Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Counties.

Mr. Sherk is assistant professor of chemistry at Smith College. He had been acting director since Professor Meyerhoff was appointed to the Labor Board in Washington.

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"
Now Presents the World's Great Artists
TONIGHT
JOSÉ ITURBI
and the Bell Symphonic Orchestra
DONALD VOORHEES Conductor
9 P.M. Eastern War Time
WNAC WTAG WOY WJAR
WEAF WCSH WTIC
and NBC Red Network

Dr. Marsh Pleads for Unity

A new order is really nothing new but has, in fact, been a dream of man from time immemorial, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, said in the 69th Baccalaureate service of the University at Boston Arena yesterday.

In a plea for unity, Dr. Marsh declared that if man's social invention were as good as his technological invention, he could make society rise to new heights against the present wind of strife.

"Hatred, defeat, starvation, and death have brought about disintegration," the University President said. "Let integration be accomplished by life, abundance, beauty, and hope.

"Our is a priceless heritage if we can transmute these trying times into freedom's crowning hour. The important thing to consider now is not so much the geographical, political, and economic superstructure of the New Order, as to consider the foundation principles upon which that superstructure will be built.

"If the foundation principles are weak, the superstructure will tumble, no matter how elaborately it may be contrived. Give thought to foundations."

Re-emphasizing the need for unity Dr. Marsh said, "We cannot arouse this country to crusading enthusiasm by any such hollow slogan as 'Remember Pearl Harbor.' The time is past when this great peace-loving and freedom-devoted people can be welded into a coherent unity by appealing to fear, or hate or lust for revenge.

"This solemn time in history constitutes the dividing line between what America was and what she may become, and the unity that is needed is a unity born of an overwhelming conviction that the future of America and of the world will be better than the past. Americans will not believe this unless they believe sincerely that the peace is to be based on education, justice, morality, and religion. . . ."

M. D. C. Water For G. E. Plant

To protect the new gear plant of the General Electric Company in Lynn from loss of adequate water supply, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today issued an Executive Order authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to sell and deliver water to the Company.

The General Electric Company is producing vital war materials at its Lynn plant. The gear plant is a large addition to the Company.

By a Staff Photographer

General Hershey Speaks in Boston

National Director of the drafting of men for the United States Army conferred with Regional Board members at breakfast at the Copley-Plaza this morning, and at noon addressed the Regional Spring Meeting of the Associated Press at the same hotel. On that program were George F. Booth, publisher of the Worcester Telegram and Gazette, and Sir Willmott Lewis, veteran Washington correspondent of the London Times. Later today, General Hershey will address the Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems at Harvard University.

James Files Objections To Indictment

Edward Holton James, Concord, Mass., author and lawyer charged with libelling President Roosevelt, today filed legal objections to the form of the indictment filed against him by Middlesex County Grand Jury.

The Concord author of "Yankee Freeman," a magazine allegedly attacking the President, contends that the Chief Executive has not shown that he considers himself injured or that he has requested or consented to prosecution of the case.

Alleging ambiguity in the indictment, the defendant set forth in his demurrer that the papers state President Roosevelt was injured both as an individual and as President of the United States. He argued that the courts of this State are without jurisdiction in the event that libel can be shown against the President.

On the other hand, he continued, if the alleged libel is against Franklin D. Roosevelt as an individual, the indictment cannot be maintained except by Mr. Roosevelt's own complaint and consent.

The indictments failed to show, Mr. James argues, that President Roosevelt is aware of the arrest of the defendant, that he considers himself injured or that he was within the State at the time of the alleged offenses.

Mr. James has pleaded not guilty to charges of libelling the President in the publication of the "Yankee Freeman" on April 18 and 22. He was released in bail of $500. No date has been set for hearing on the defendant's latest objections.

Many Boston University Grads Step Directly Into War Lines

Graduation from college in a war year is no mere phrase, but means an immediate plunge into the serious business of life. This is amply proved by a glance at what today's graduates from Boston University are either already doing or plan to do.

Six graduates from the School of Theology will become Army or Navy chaplains, five of them leaving June 12 for duty at the Naval Operating Base at Norfolk, Va.

Every senior at the School of Medicine who can meet physical requirements will enter the Army or Navy medical corps as a commissioned officer as soon as he has served one year's internship. This adds up to 39 men who will go into the service.

The number of brides-to-be in this wartime graduating class is unusually large, the College of Practical Arts and Letters having the most, with a list of five engaged girls. One girl, moreover, has been a married woman since last Saturday, her husband being a member of the Army Air Corps. Fiancés of the other P. A. L. graduates are in most cases serving with the Army or Navy.

One of today's graduates from the School of Social Work is a Viennese refugee. She is Dr. Emma Joan Bergel, psychologist, who today received the degree of Master of Science in Social Service. With her husband, who is of Jewish descent, she came to the United States in 1938, and now lives in Cambridge. Dr. Bergel has the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in child psychology from the University of Vienna, and enjoyed a successful career in that field in Europe before she was forced to emigrate.

With the increasing scarcity of manpower, many of the graduates are already hard at work in jobs which will keep them away from today's exercises. This is especially true in the School of Education, many of whose graduates are filling major teaching positions.

A graduate of the Sargent College of Physical Education leaves Boston tomorrow to become Rhode Island's first woman lifeguard. She is June Gardner, of Pawtucket, an expert swimmer and lifesaver, and she will be stationed as head lifeguard at Narragansett, R. I., taking the job vacated by her "boy friend" who has joined the Navy. Miss Gardner is well-qualified for her unique job, having had training from her father who was a member of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps and a swimming instructor.

Nazis Lack Men at Home?

Lack of industrial manpower in Germany may force Hitler to withdraw troops from the fighting front to keep the German war economy in balance, Prof. Edward S. Mason, Harvard economist on leave for Government service, told a Nieman Journalism Foundation Institute today.

He pointed out that the increase of the German Army by 7,000,000 men since 1939 had seriously depleted the manpower available for industry. "It is probable," he said, "that within the last year Germany has not been able to maintain the level of armament production."

Professor Mason told the Nieman fellows that this might prove to be the "Achilles heel" in the German war machine, although he added that it would be a fallacy to believe that "victory is essentially a production matter."

Referring to this situation and its relation to the Russian campaign, Professor Mason declared, "If a decision can be reached in Russia within the next few months, it will be possible to return four or five million men to industry in time to prepare for the ultimate test in the west. If a decision cannot be reached, men will have to be returned to industry in any case, since Germany cannot for long maintain an army of 9,000,000 men, a considerable proportion of whom are engaged in active fighting."

He went on to say that even though the Reich had at its command 1,500,000 war prisoners for industrial work, in addition to 1,000,000 women workers and possibly another 1,500,000 in the occupied countries, the disparity was still too great to keep necessary supplies of war flowing to the fighting men at the front.

Professor Mason described the war production of the United States as now exceeding that of England and predicted that by the end of the summer it will top that of Germany. "By the end of the year," he said, "it will equal the total output of all our Axis enemies."

Again he reminded that Institute that "we shall be doing a great disservice to our own cause if our preoccupation with armament production figures blinds us to the fact that wars are still fought by men."

Berkshire Festival Abandoned

Continued from Page 1

for us to assume the orchestra's budget of approximately $85,000, in addition to our own budget, and we therefore have no alternative but to agree.

"We regret that we have been forced to make this decision now. But we have offered at any time up to June 15 to reconsider the issue and to discuss with the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra the possibility of holding the concerts this summer on the basis of a budget for the orchestra comparable to the $62,500 budget which we guaranteed and paid them for the 1941 Festival.

"We have reached our decision very reluctantly and only after the most thorough consideration of all the facts now available. We have been making every effort possible to go ahead with the Festival concerts this season, and we have given the most careful thought to all the problems and principles involved, both economic and patriotic, and in keeping with earnest desire to preserve the values of art and music which the Festival represents in the cultural life of our nation."

WRUL Wins Special Honor For Programs

Boston's own shortwave Station WRUL has just received one of seven National awards given by the Women's Press Club of New York for outstanding radio programs.

This is the first time one of these certificates has been given to a shortwave radio program. Other awards for 1942 went to programs of Mutual, Columbia and National Broadcasting Systems; thus putting WRUL, as a non-profit station, in the front ranks of American radio programming.

The certificate of award was accepted for the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation (WRUL) by the Founder and President of the institution, Walter S. Lemmon, at a special meeting of the Women's Press Club held in New York.

The citation on the award reads as follows:

"To WRUL for Democracy on the Shortwaves, Radio Programs providing moral uplift for the countries in beleaguered Europe; also for the programs fostering cultural relations between the United States and the peoples of Central and South America."

Youth Warned by McNutt

Continued from Page 1

names they find in the football line-up are hard to pronounce." There are still some, he added, who consider men who have followed the light of freedom half around the world "in some strange way less qualified to enjoy it than those who were born with it and take it for granted."

Danger of Assuming

Such attitudes, he said, were cherished by persons who sought in a dynamic age to preserve the dead patterns of the past. He pointed out the danger of assuming too easily a knowledge of the answers, through faith in technical methods, stating, "There is a great responsibility upon every educated man, and upon the scholar in particular, to distinguish between knowledge of methods and mastery of the problems at hand."

The atmosphere of the University's 69th formal Commencement exercises, for the second time in its history held in the month of May, was solemn and impressive. The vast hall of the Arena, as the Rev. Vincent Ravi Booth, Minister of Old First Church, Bennington, Vermont, led the assembly in the invocation, glowed like some old cathedral, the mass of black silk, academic gowns in the center enriched here and there with the crimson or blue or scarlet of tassel or hood.

The Stars and Stripes pointed up the heraldic scheme of decoration, while the University banners of crimson and white satin, emblazoned with the seal in gold, harmonized with the massed flowers of white and scarlet on the platform. President Marsh's crimson robe trimmed with ermine was a vivid pool of color on the rostrum, among the sable taffetas of deans, trustees and faculty, with their numerous colored hoods and ribbons.

1,452 in Class

There were 1,452 in the graduating class. Six honorary degrees were awarded. Traditional commissioning of officers of the R. O. T. C. unit, which occurs at each Commencement, assumed particular significance this morning, when 52 young men crossed the platform in their academic robes, received their degrees, stepped to the corner of the stage, and reappeared in their military uniforms. Of the cadets 32 became second lieutenants, and 24 were commissioned in medical services. Of these 32 there are 23 who will join the infantry, five the army air corps, three the quartermaster corps, and one the signal corps.

Five and one-half per cent of the class were graduated with honors. Eighty-one students, 59 men and 22 women, received honors in the departments which give special distinction to honor students. In the schools and colleges which give honors, totals were: College of Liberal Arts 20; College of Business Administration 44; School of Theology 10; and School of Law seven. The call to order was given by former Governor of Massachusetts Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the University Board of Trustees. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. William R. Leslie.

"Boston University Night at Pops" will climax the week end, with music and song in Symphony Hall.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Friendly Cargoes. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
London—6:15 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.9meg., 25.2m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 9.03meg., 29.7m.
London—8:45 p. m.—For Gallantry. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English PSH, 10.32meg., 29.3m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.58meg., 31m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert with Marimba. TGWA, 9.58meg., 31m.
London—10:45 p. m.—GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAK-4Z, 6.06meg., 49.3m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—11:40 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.03meg., 29.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Gets Colby Honor

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 25 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said yesterday at Colby College's 121st Commencement that "when the war's last gun is fired we shall have just begun the march to victory which will only really be won when the right is acknowledged to be the master of might."

"After the war there will be the greatest opportunity ever dreamed of for channelling man's inventive genius into dealing with the vast problems that will come with peace," Mr. Saltonstall added.

The Chief Executive of the Bay State, whose General Court granted Colby's charter in 1813—when Maine was part of Massachusetts—was one of 10 persons receiving honorary degrees. Degrees in course totaled 140, women receiving 59.

The honorary citations were made by Dr. Franklin W. Johnson on the eve of his retirement after 13 years as Colby's President. His successor is Prof. Julius Seelye Bixler of Harvard University.

View on War's End

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University told Springfield College's graduating class that if the United Nations maintain the barrier extending from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean "the war on the first front may be ended by November, 1943."

Doctor Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard, in a Commencement address yesterday, urged that all possible be done to keep Germany and Japan apart, so that they could not join forces and resources.

If the barrier be broken, he declared, "the war may continue for several years, and civilization will be so nearly destroyed that it will take at least a half-century to recover from the consequences of the war."

Masaryk Honored

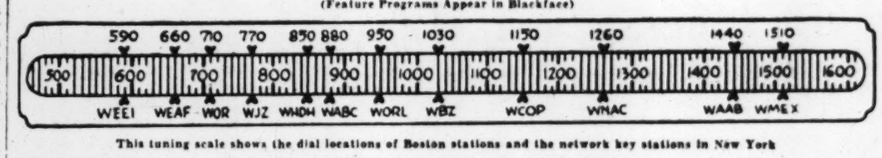
LEWISTON, Maine, May 25 (AP)—Bates College has awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Dr. Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile.

Dr. Masaryk, speaking at the seventy-sixth commencement yesterday, declared:

"We must give the Germans, the Japanese, and the Italians and the rest of the world a vivid demonstration of the principle that aggression does not pay and that it will not pay in the future; . . . that we must protect ourselves collectively against future aggressive gangsterism . . ."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves - N. Y. Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15	News; comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood Preview	Two Men and a Girl	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - N. Y. Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45	The Family Front	15 Minutes from B'dway	Right to Happiness		"Price Control"
4:00	Adelaide Stedman	Arthur Tracy, songs	Backstage Wife	Boston Braves - N. Y. Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	Stella Dallas"; drama		Dance Matinee
4:30	Swing Time	Club Matinee; variety	Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - N. Y. Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; news	Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Singing Cowboy	When a Girl Marries	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	Portia Faces Life	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News; Defense talk
6:00	Irving T. McDonald	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports; Music
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Melodic Moods	Joe Nevillo's Orchestra
7:45	serial; drama	"Gypsy Serenade"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America;	Sizing Up the News	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	starring Tyrone Power	For Your Information"	Round Table; Salvage
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater; Rita Hayworth; Robert Taylor; Robert Preston,	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Great Artists: Jose	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Leighton Noble's Orch.	Iturbi, pianist; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30		"Frontline Headlines"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	Am. Palestine Committee's Dinner; Speakers	
9:45	"Test Pilot"	"Meet the Band"; jingles	gram		Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or	"Counterspy"; drama	Josephine Antoine, so-	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or	"Counterspy"; drama	prano; orchestra	Network sports	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Hot Copy"; drama	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes Band"; Talk	"Hot Copy"; drama	Network sports	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Network sports	Harry James' Orchestra
11:15	Leon Henderson	Music You Want	Local news; Music	F. Henderson's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	Ridgeout; Master	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music.
11:45	Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatic sketch	thur Mann recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock News	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Quiz; Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Fiesta music	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summary	News report	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	News; Morning Toast; with Fred and Posey	"Musical Roundup"; "Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" "Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" Joe Wolverton's Orch.
8:45					
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del"; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; sketch	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Studio Talks	"The Aristocrats"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	"It's Nice to Know"
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Joyce Flein, Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports reports
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	A. W. V. S. Convention	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills' Hour	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills' Hour	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	David Allen, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	Navy recruiting talk	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody;	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody";	"Grimm's Daughter"	recording; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires; quartet	Right to Happiness"; sk		"Price Control"
4:00	Bantist Convention	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:15	Living History	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		
4:30	"Mosaic"; organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-New York Giants baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		
5:00	Musical Camera	Jack Dalton, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Orchid; Sports	Dance Matinee; popular recordings
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headlines"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	
5:30	Recordings; Songs	"Two of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Dance Matinee
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports; Music	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier
6:30	Fraser Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	American Melody Hour; songs; violin	George Burns and Gracie Allen; orch.; songs	"Confidentially Yours" "Melodic Moods"	Mickey Alpert's Orch "Inside of Sports"	Joe Nevillo's Orchestra "Musical Com. Favorites"
7:45					
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	"The Perfect Time," Jack Johnstone, cond.	"What's My Name"; quiz program	Jose Dominques's Orch. Electric Choir"
8:15	Bob Burns; Ginny Simms; E. Davis	Cugat Rhumba Revue Milton Berle, Shirley Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"; drama	"Price Control"; music Romance in Music
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	"Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quis	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	"This Nation at War"	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	Jas. G. Backus, narrator	comedy; music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	United We Sing	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Bob Hope, J. Colonna;	John P. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	United We Sing	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	soloists; orch.; guests	Harold L. Ickes; "Petro-	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs"	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ossie Nel-	leum Situation"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Paul V. McNutt; "Why	Jose Dominques' Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	We Must Win This War"	Orff Williams' Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra, vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"15 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:30 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
8:40 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B Boston (46.3mc) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-N. Y. Giants Game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:30 p. m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—American Palestine Committee's Dinner; Speakers.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 26

12:45 p. m., WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

New 'War-Bond' Labor Pact

A new type of labor contract under which workers receive a $25 war bond from their employer for each one they purchase, has just been established by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman, discloses.

The first such contract was signed by the Commercial Filters Corporation of Boston and Local 22,555, Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., General Cole said.

Under the contract, one bond is given by the employer during each 26-week period, as a bonus, if the employee purchases a war bond.

General Cole said that this type of contract will not only help finance the nation's war effort but also help prevent inflation by making certain that both employers and employees invest part of their earnings in war bonds. The General added that his Board will propose that all future litigants in labor disputes coming before the board enter into similar contracts.

C.I.O. Recommended

In the recommendation of the National Labor Relations Board, the Hall Tug & Barge Corporation was notified that it should cease recognition of the American Federation of Labor's division and do business with the Congress of Industrial Organization's affiliates.

Trial Examiner Samuel E. Jaffee reported that the contract signed by the corporation with an affiliate of the A. F. of L. "was a part of the corporation's unfair labor practices," following a hearing in Boston May 4 and 5 at which it was charged the corporation refused to reinstate five employees after termination of a strike because of their membership in the C. I. O. union.

The trial examiner recommended that the corporation bargain upon request with the C. I. O. union as the exclusive representative of its unlicensed seamen, and that the five employees be reinstated with reimbursement "for any loss of earnings resulting from their discriminations." Unless the corporation complies with the recommendations, the report recommends that the Board issue an order requiring compliance.

Brewster Calls Ship Protection Tardy

PORTLAND, Maine, May 25 (AP)—United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine declared recently that "almost enough steel to build a pipeline from Texas to New York is rusting on the bottom of the Atlantic as the result of sinkings in recent months."

The Senator added, however, in an address prepared for delivery at the Portland Propeller Club's annual Maritime Day dinner, that steps are being taken, "all too tardily, to save the ships we have by providing

Wartime Problems Faced By Providence Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

Art events of the past season have been so conditioned by the war emergency that we find we must adjust our attitudes and accommodate our tastes. During the winter, museums hastened to store away treasures and to prepare for the worst that the war might bring. In the moments of precipitated activity, there was a lapse in the educational and exhibiting schedules, and, as might be expected, the number of museum visitors declined sharply. Now that the rush of emergency preparations has passed, it is necessary for museums to devise ways of restoring and even increasing the number of spectators. The problem is not easy, for people seem to have the impression that everything significant has been sequestered and that a museum visit is not worth the trouble.

The museums wish to maintain a "business as usual" atmosphere, and more than that, to be absorbed in educational, propagandistic, and morale projects. With so many people obliged to remain in or near big cities, museums can prove very popular sources of diversion and inspiration. It devolves upon them now to find ways with limited means of gripping the popular imagination.

* * *

The Museum of Art in Providence, R. I., has rehung and reinstalled many of its galleries in a pleasing and informing way. There are several exhibits; they vary, answering many purposes and gratifying diverse tastes. They treat the aboriginal arts of the Americas, decorative arts of our Colonials, modern sculpture, technics and industrial arts. They show the range of the arts; the relevance to everyday experience; the technical adaptations to thought and temperament; the passing fashions, and universal standards. The Providence Museum, small in actual space measurement, encompasses the vast domain of artistic enterprise with amazing compactness and pronounced good taste. The permanent installations of Egyptian and Classical and Medieval Christian Art are exemplary in the excellent manner of presentation, montage and illumination.

The temporary exhibitions include first displays of aboriginal handiwork of North, Central, and South American Indians. There are specimens of textiles, beadwork, weaving, and pottery which show the dexterity of the Indians in handling their materials and contriving designs that were symbolical and ornate. Certain conventions prevail; certain tendencies toward naturalism crop up to show that there were many proclivities, many qualities of temperament.

Aboriginal art is a comparatively recent discovery, and we are still under the spell of its novelty. There are handsome specimens of pre-Incaic pottery in Providence, of early Chimu and early Nazca jars of human or animal shape. Some are painted, some incised, some embossed. The ceramics and textiles are startlingly animate in their decorations whether they are pictorial or abstract. The Mexican imagery also varies from fictile modeling to stark, stony, symmetry. And our North American clay pots are striped and paneled with motives which derive from or symbolize nature. Here is functional art, informed with meaning and a vitality which has been the envy of many modern artists.

* * *

Not many steps from the aboriginal exhibition is a display of modern French sculptures and pictures. There are several bronzes which show us how sculptors of our time have struggled to achieve the expression of sincerity and meaningfulness which is a natural counterpart of primitive effigies. Exhibited are Jacob Epstein's "Muirhead Bone," modeled concisely and with feeling; Auguste Rodin's "Man with a Broken Nose," characterized with dramatic emphasis by that great romantic; and some heads by Charles Despiau who showed the expressiveness of economy by concentrating on salient masses and contours. The efficiency and forcefulness of economy is displayed by a water color by Paul Cézanne. Other pictures and prints bear the signatures of Parisian notables like Signac, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, Renoir, and Forain.

The museum is especially rich in the decorative arts of America of the Colonial period and nineteenth century. Of the latter, there is a large display showing the limits and latitude of American genius during the era of the early Republic, Jacksonian Democracy, the Civil War, and the Gilded Age. There are lamps and lusters, figureheads and weather vanes, mourning pictures, and hand-woven coverlets. This is the domestic art of a country which in the century preceding had produced superb cabinetwork and silver, and excellent, if somewhat provincial, personal portraiture. The nineteenth century handicrafts exhibit the native, natural talents, untutored and unguided. No professional sculptor produced anything more effective than the ship figureheads.

Cambridge Police Finances Checked

An audit of the books of the Cambridge Police Department was underway today by Patrick J. Moynihan, former Chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, and a certified public accountant who recently conducted a survey of the Cambridge School Department business setup.

Study of the Police Department books was being made at the request of City Manager John B. Atkinson. Recently Mr. Atkinson requested and reecived an appropriation of $1,000 to hire an auditor to probe the books of several City departments.

Mr. Moynihan reported to the School Committee he found evidence of gross negligence and incompetence in the keeping of records of the business office, but stressed he found no evidence of dishonesty. As a result, the Committee has adopted many of Mr. Moynihan's recommendations.

Iturbi to Play Falla Music In 'Artist' Series

Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tyrone Power is to be featured tonight, in his last program before joining the Navy, in a "Calvacade" story, "Young Tom Jefferson," NBC-WNAC 8. Rita Hayworth and Robert Taylor are to be co-featured in "Test Pilot," CBS-WEEI 9.

Return of the "Bulldog Drummond" series is set for tonight, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

José Iturbi, pianist, as guest of the "Great Artist" series, will play Falla's "Ritual Fire Dance" and Gershwin's Prelude No. 1, in his first group of selections, and will then do the Finale of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, NBC-WNAC 9 p. m.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, will be heard from the American Palestine Committee's Second Annual Dinner in Washington. From London there will be a talk by Lord Wedgwood of the British Labor Party and Chairman of the British Palestine Committee. Vice President Henry A. Wallace, is expected to give a brief talk, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Opportunities For Summer Study in N. E.

The New England Council published today a new booklet listing this season's opportunities for summer study in New England.

The booklet lists 96 institutions, and this includes colleges, universities, art schools, craft and puppetry groups, dance groups, drama schools, music schools, nature study groups, schools of religious education, social science groups, tutoring camps, and preparatory schools. Almost half the courses listed are war courses designed for adults and young people who will attend school this summer to continue their special wartime education.

A forword by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says, "New England offers not only many excellent educational opportunities, but also a change in environment varying from great metropolitan centers to the sea and the mountains. In this way it is possible for one to enjoy a very pleasant summer vacation with profitable study."

The booklet is free of charge and may be obtained from the Council at 1032 Statler Building, Boston.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Sam Thal. Through May.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives print.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of the Copley Society Classes. Through May 29. 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Pastels and charcoal portraits by Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through May 27.

Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Chinese auction of paintings. Through May 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—First Members' exhibition, oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and sculpture. Through June 7.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex Building—Thirteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists of New England.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by R. G. Carter, C. Di Stefano, Hans G. Hagen and Harry N. Wijk. Through May 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Needlework by Mrs. Foster Stearns. **Symphony Hall**—Exhibition during Pops Concerts of paintings by Harold W. Cheney.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by New Mexico artists. Through May 29.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Ship paintings by Kenneth Robinson. Through May.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Designs for the Theater in modern times. Suggestions for War-time Exhibition, arranged by the students in the Museum Course. Indian paintings, XVI-XVIII centuries. Indian Sculpture. Loan Collection of English silver, XVIII century. Study Exhibition: Classical Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2: admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through June 14. Stone figure of the Indian Deity Brahma, Southern India, 15-16th century; Alabaster Head, Spanish, early 16th century (Recent Accessions Gallery). Paintings by Contemporary American Artists, second group. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.

Museum of Fine Arts School, 230 The Fenway—Sixty-sixth annual exhibition of student work.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through June 15.

John Esther Gallery—Student Exhibition, Art Department, Abbot Academy. Through June 2.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—National Soap Sculpture; Engravings on copper by Ian Hugo; New England paintings by The American Artists Professional League, and work by the Fitchburg Art Center Children's Classes. Through May 27.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Water colors by Henry M. Seaver. Through May.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Exhibition of Pre-Columbian art of Latin America. Through June 16.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Drawings by Tibor Gergely; also Arnold Geissbuhler.

Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Lester G. Hornby and Vladimir Pavlosky. Sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through May 27.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Water colors by Arthur Schmalz and Mary Parfit Schmalz. Through May.

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Prints by A. Hugh Fisher; etchings by Roi Partridge; American Primitives; Fans. Through May.

They're Proud of Their Work

By a Staff Photographer

Done by Auburndale, Mass., 'Cubs'

Robert Broadhead of Pack 15, Norumbega Council Cubs, points to a window display of handiwork as part of a winter project in pioneering. The Indian headdresses were made by members of the Pack. The other boys (left to right) are Robert Willis, David Lawry, and Jimmy Sly. All Cubs are between the ages of 9 and 11, just below the age of eligibility for the Boy Scouts.

M. I. T. Speeds Summer Work To Meet Nation's War Pace

Every laboratory, every drafting room, every lecture hall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will pulse with activity this summer as an augmented schedule for the next three months gets under way, according to a recent announcement. The packed summer curriculum occurs as a result of an accelerated program for the senior class that will graduate next February by the elimination of the usual summer vacation and the completion of a term's work during this period.

In addition to the instruction of seniors, a number of special conferences and courses related directly to the war efforts, as well as special training of a large contingent of Army and Navy officers, will be conducted during the summer period.

First in the list of conferences will be a national meeting on June 19 of the Applied Mechanics section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for the consideration of special problems on applied mechanics and the strength of materials as related to war production. Engineers, architects, building and fire officials, civilian defense leaders, and others are invited to a special conference on Fire Protection Engineering beginning June 22. This conference is to be sponsored by the Iistitute's Department of Building Engineering and Construction and the School of Architecture in co-operation with the National Fire Protection Association.

Natural scientists from all parts of the country will converge upon Cambridge for the tenth annual conference on Spectroscopy and its Application to be held July 20, 21 and 22, and sponsored jointly by the Institute and the Optical Society of America.

A special course in industrial statistics as applied to inspection, the design and analysis of factory and laboratory experiments, and the control of the quantity of output will be given from June 15 through June 27. Another summer program in city and regional planning is scheduled for July 13 to July 31.

New Distances Map by U. S. For Flying Use

Enormous increases in private ownership of planes and in private flying are anticipated as a result of the present war, and Uncle Sam is getting ready for that by preparing an air-line-distances map of the United States.

The new map, prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be to the airplane pilot what the road map is to the now restrained motorist, according to officials of the Boston station of that Survey, at the Custom House.

By use of the new map it is possible to figure the exact air distance between any of the towns and cities shown on the map, and make close estimates for those that are not shown, point out the officials.

The map is in black and white, on a sheet 28 by 40 inches in size, and on a scale of one inch on the map to about 79 miles. The map is not for navigational purposes, but for flight planning and general information.

Maine Facing Smaller Output Of Taxes From Vacationing

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 25—Individual problems set up by gas rationing became insignificant when compared to serious financial difficulties which gas rationing and its ramifications may establish in a State such as Maine.

Not only will Maine's biggest industry — summer recreation—be hit heavily by restrictions upon automobile travel and possible limitations on train travel but also gas rationing, if it continues, is going to make inroads upon State and local revenues. Maine has developed thousands of miles of good roads as added incentives to the summer visitors and always has relied in good measure upon gasoline tax and automobile registration revenues to finance their maintenance and extension.

Now it is estimated that a substantial part of the approximately $10,000,000 in State revenues from gas tax and motor vehicle registrations will be lost for the duration. Cities and towns already have felt a loss in revenues from excise taxes.

It is highly possible Maine will have to tap some new source of revenue to make up for these anticipated deficiencies. Just what that source will be, however, is difficult to imagine. Real estate taxes in the State already are regarded by many as topheavy and there have been frequent attempts to arrive at some new tax to broaden the revenue base. Maine has twice rejected the sales tax by popular vote.

Labor Picture Changes

Robert B. Watts, Bates '22, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, attended the 76th Commencement at the College last week.

In an interview, Mr. Watts called attention to the change in the type of cases which now occupy most of the attention of the NLRB as indicative of the changing attitude of labor and particularly of industry toward the NLRB and New Deal labor legislation.

In its earlier years the high percentage of cases before the NLRB were cases in which violations of the law were alleged. Now, according to Mr. Watts, by far the greater number of cases involve the settlement of questions of representation, while 85 per cent of the cases are disposed of without formal hearings. All this, Mr. Watts pointed out, tends to show the general acceptance of the law and the increasing tendency of labor and industry to co-operate.

Boston Dedicates MacArthur Mall

Boston dedicated the newly named MacArthur Mall on the Common yesterday amid military pageantry, bands, and detachments of uniformed men.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made the dedication an official ceremony at which several Army and Navy officers, including Lieut. Col. Warren J. Clear of Newton, made brief remarks. Colonel Clear served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Bataan.

The Mall had not previously been named, but was generally known as the Charles Street Mall after the street adjoining. Its name was changed to MacArthur Mall in honor of the United Nations' Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief.

War Bonds Bonus New Type of Labor Pact for Workers

A new type of labor contract under which workers receive a bonus of war bonds from their employer, has just been established by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman, has disclosed.

Under such a contract, the employer gives one $25 bond for each similar bond purchased by the employee, within a maximum of one bond for each 26-week period.

The first of these contracts was signed by the Commercial Filters Corporation of Boston and Local 22,555, Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L., General Cole said, and added that this type of contract will not only help finance the nation's war effort but also help prevent inflation by making certain that both employers and employees invest part of their earnings in war bonds. The General also said that his Board will propose that all future litigants in labor disputes coming before the Board enter into similar contracts.

Rationing Supervisor For N. E. Appointed

Eldon C. Shoup of Framingham, United States Department of Commerce consultant, has been appointed to supervise rationing for the Office of Price Administration in New England, Kenneth B. Backman, OPA administrator in Boston, said today.

A merchandising, sales and research expert, Mr. Shoup is a graduate of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Although identified with New England manufacturing for 14 years, the new rationing supervisor is a native of Jackson County, Kansas.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Jason," by Samuel Raphaelson. Starring Conrad Nagle. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY NIGHT

"Pomp and Circumstance," March, Elgar
Twelve Contra-Dances (played without pause) ..... Beethoven
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Air, "Depuis le Jour," from "Louise" ..... Charpentier
Soprano: Emogene Clark
"Emperor" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Boston University Songs. Conducted by Dr. James R. Houghton
Jazz Rhapsody, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Alexander Miller
The composer as soloist
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 2:06, 5:05, 8:05. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland.

Fenway—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements and Katharine Alexander. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs," 9, 4:25, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate," 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Fantasia," 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—"Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:48, 6:20, 9.

Modern—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:05, 9:40. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander. 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:30.

Scollay—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia—Turkey," "Golf Pointers," "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"March of Time's—India in Crisis." "The Expedition in Turkey," "California Junior Symphony," "Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:20. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Uptown—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," Ann Shirley. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Almost Married," Robert Paige. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. 1:59, 8. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour 3:44, 9:54.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2, 4:55, 8:05. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 3:30, 6:45, 9.

Brookline Village: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:05, 5:10, 8:50.

Cleveland Circle: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 2 and 8.

Harvard: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 2 and 8.

University: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Codman Square: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:54, 7:54. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:33, 9:33.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1:54, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:18, 9:17. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2, 7, 10.

Park: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 1:04, 9:19. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:55, 7:35.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 3, 8:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 4:48, 7:56. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:03, 6:11, 9:19.

Maplewood: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:20, 7, 9:35. "Our Russian Front." 3:55, 8:50.

Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 9:10. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:45, 7:45. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:33, 9:33.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Hellzapoppin," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 8:15. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2:20, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:10, 9:10. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Thomas Mitchell. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 2 and 8.

Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2:05, 7:51. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope Vera Zorina. 3:36, 8:06. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains and Lon Chaney. 2:16, 6:40, 9:51.

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Plight in German Camp Told By Escaped Polish Soldier

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Further details of conditions inside a German prison camp have been brought to London by an escaped Polish soldier who is now a member of the Polish Army in Scotland.

The camp in which this prisoner was held was built in 1935 as concentration quarters for German civil offenders and anti-Nazis. It was enclosed by a double barbed-wire fence some four meters high and in between the two fence rows was a barbed-wire entanglement. The barracks were long, low, one-storied buildings, each consisting of two big rooms separated by a washroom equipped with 40 taps.

In the washroom the floors were of brick, in the other rooms of boards. Heating here was by means of stoves burning peat, which was cut by the prisoners in bogs in the neighborhood. The inmates of this particular camp were fortunate in this respect, for there was no lack of fuel. The beds were merely heaps of pine shavings, such as are used in Germany for packing glass and the individual allotments were scant. For two months at one time the prisoners slept on the bare floor. Only one blanket was permitted each man, regardless of the weight or condition of that covering.

"Dinner" Without Fat

In the morning the individual ration of 200 grams (less than a half pound) of black bread, a teaspoonful of beet marmalade or a piece of whale fat the size of a lump of loaf sugar was issued. No more bread was given that day. At the same time a quarter of a liter of a black liquid that substitutes for coffee was given but there was never any sugar. No food was issued at noon as the prisoners were still at work, which did not end until 5 in the afternoon. On their return from work, "dinner"—a potato soup without any trace of fat—was served. Rather, it was served until potatoes gave out, and then turnips were used.

Prisoners were hungry all the time and had no hesitation about helping themselves to any food they could lay hands on. Roasting potatoes in the hot ashes of their stove during the night was a common practice. Packages and letters from Poland arrived with little or no delay, the time required ordinarily being four to six days. But from France one had to wait three to six weeks. Warm clothing like sweaters, socks, and gloves had great value, for they could be sold to the Germans for all sorts of things. But most desirable of all was soap.

There was a canteen in the camp but it sold no food, but such things as needles, little mirrors, safety pins and sometimes harmonicas. But the prisoner had little to spend. He got no money except when he worked; then his wages were 80 pfennigs a day. But there was a catch in that, for these are what are called "Lagergeld," and actually were worth only 16 pfennigs. For one real mark a prisoner had to give five camp marks.

Although non-commissioned officers were in prisoner of war camps along with privates, the former were not compelled to work, while the latter had no choice. The work in this particular camp consisted of cutting peat, leveling land, road building, breaking stone, and canal building. The last-named was the worst of all, for the worker had to stand the whole day long in mud up to his knees.

The camp guards in the beginning were young Germans and their treatment of the Poles was hard to endure. When later these were replaced by older men the situation was much improved. After Dunkirk a number of British prisoners were brought from hospitals. With them the Poles got along well but the British were not allowed to remain long before they were taken to a camp in Poland.

Learn 'to Get Along'

At the time this informant escaped from the camp there were some 300 Polish "Septembrists," the men who took part in the September, 1939, Polish campaign, confined in this camp. They were decently treated, in comparison with other prisoners they were among the fortunate. They had learned how to get along with the Germans and were given more agreeable work than most. The "Septembrists" who had been in various camps were unanimous in declaring this camp a "picnic" compared with those in East Prussia or German Silesia.

Poles taken prisoner in the campaign in the West were not allowed to work in the fields. The Germans were afraid that these "tourists" from Rumania and Hungary would succeed in getting away. (It was as tourists that thousands of Polish soldiers got out of Rumania and Hungary and into France to join the Sikorski troops there in 1939-40.) Arrest is the penalty for theft of potatoes, failure to salute Germans, and for an attempt to escape. There are few or no cases of beating up, although kicking of prisoners to make them hurry is common. Prisoners are robbed of everything during the frequent personal inspections. Victims are supposed to have the right to complain of these thefts and get justice. But the right is purely formal.

In September, 1940, the RAF was over this region almost every night, scattering their incendiary cards, which were very effective, setting on fire and burning pine forests along the seacoast. Prisoners at work later picked up some of the cards that were not ignited. The prisoners are convinced that the German people do not believe they can be victorious.

Poles to 'Work, Work' Nazi Gauleiter Says

Recorded by CBS

New York, May 25

Poles must do nothing but "work, work, and work again" wrote the German Gauleiter in Poznan, a Herr Greiser, the British Radio reported.

Here is the text of the broadcast, as heard at the CBS short-wave listening station:

"More evidence of what Hitler's new order means to the Poles has been given by Greiser, Hitler's Gauleiter in Poznan. He writes in the newspaper Ostdeutscher Beobachter:

"'The question of who belongs to the German ruling class in Poland has been settled by the German national list. People whose blood is not German will in no circumstances be put on this list. Poles must only work, work and work again.'"

Soviet Renews Kharkov Attack Against Stiff Nazi Resistance

Continued from Page 1

Carolina was commissioned in April, 1941, and is rated as one of the mightiest war vessels in the world. The ship, which carries a complement of about 1,500 men, is one of six of the new Washington class.

The Portland class consists of two 9,800-ton cruisers—the Portland and Indianapolis, built in 1931-32. They are armed with nine eight-inch guns and carry about 580 men each.

The Louisville is one of six 9,050-ton cruisers of the Northampton class, all built in 1929-30. One, the Houston, was sunk in the Java Sea battle last March. The others are the Augusta, Chester, Chicago, and Northampton. Each mounts nine eight-inch guns and carries a wartime crew of about 795.

The United States never has reported the loss of any ships in the Coral Sea engagement. Furthermore there never has been any confirmation that any American vessels as large as battleships were engaged in the action.

Russian Gains

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's renewed offensive against bitterly contested Kharkov has gained further ground, driving the Germans from another important center of resistance, front-line Russian dispatches from the Ukraine reported today.

One wedge which the Germans hammered into the Red Army's Kharkov salient "at the cost of enormous losses" was wiped out in the new Soviet onset, a communiqué declared.

Battlefront reports said previously occupied positions were being strengthened constantly, German counterattacks repulsed, and a stubborn defense maintained against the Nazi flanking counter-offensive in the Izyum-Barvenkova sector to the south.

Observers here said the battle appeared to have settled into an exchange of savage blows resembling a slugging match between two heavyweights, with no sign yet of tiring or of decisive change.

Masses of modern materiel, including medium and heavy tanks, the latest-model planes, and fast-firing guns were in action while the bulk of the infantry of both sides was locked in battle.

The official newspaper Pravda quoted front-line officers as agreeing that the fighting had reached extreme intensity.

The drain of manpower in the German Air Force during the almost incessant aerial battles was reported as heavy.

The German High Command declared that operations against the Russians south of Karkov had developed into a battle of encirclement.

"The bulk of three Soviet armies, including strong tank forces, has been encircled," a communiqué said. "All attempts to break out have failed with heavy losses for the enemy."

In the central sector of the front, attacking German forces have captured 30 villages from the Russians, the High Command added.

Meanwhile, the Russians announced that they had withdrawn from the Kerch Peninsula.

London reports said they were heavily reinforcing defenses on the Caucasus shore, just across the narrow strait from the peninsula which forms the eastern tip of the Crimea.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet was pictured as the biggest obstacle to any attempt by Hitler to jump the Kerch Strait to get at the oil treasure of the Caucasus.

Fight in China

Chinese defenders in Chekiang Province have routed a Japanese column along the Fuchun River north of Kienteh and inflicted 2,000 casualties, Chinese dispatches reported today, as Chinese troops battled desperately to save the provincial Capital of Kinhwa.

Kienteh, 28 miles north of Kinhwa and on the north bank of the Chientang River, represented the left flank of the Chinese whose right wing had been driven out of the arc of Pukiang, Yiwu, and Tungyang, 25 to 35 miles northeast and east of Kinhwa.

Kinhwa still was in Chinese hands at last reports, Chinese said, although dispatches from the provincial Capital were delayed. The center of the town had been bombed severely.

Meanwhile, large sections of Chinese troops behind the Japanese lines began attacking the enemy's supply and troop convoys in large-scale guerrilla operations.

The Japanese were asserted to be throwing 100,000 men into the offensive.

Tokyo newspapers declared Japanese troops were "storming into" Kinhwa, and said large sections of the town were in flames.

Japanese dispatches from Chekiang said the Chinese Tenth Army had begun a full retreat along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway after the Japanese had captured Tungyang to the east of Kinhwa and started an encircling movement toward Wuyi, 25 miles to the southeast of the Provincial seat.

Across China, meanwhile, the Japanese drive in Yunnan Province remained stalled west of the Salween River, near the border with Burma, with the Chinese claiming local successes.

The Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group bombed Japanese positions and returned to their base without loss.

With China pressed from east and west, Chinese newspapers continued to appeal to the United Nations to rush aid immediately, declaring this nation not only was fighting its own battle but that of the Allies as well.

One Japanese correspondent reported that Japanese forces had surged across the upper Salween River in Yunnan in the face of heavy enemy fire and occupied hills to hold the bridgehead in the most difficult operation of an advance upon Paoshan.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Russian Soldiers in Kharkov Sector

Red Army trooper on right is using an antitank rifle that hurls a grenade. He withholds fire until the tank is within close range and then aims the grenade at the armored vehicle's fuel tank or ammunition supply.

Pacific Raiders

The Allies' nonstop attack on Japanese concentration centers, including another 1,300-mile round-trip flight to bomb Amboina in the Dutch East Indies, dealt the enemy heavy blows over the week end, General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

However, the Japanese knocked out an Allied ship several hundred miles off Australia when one of their planes, crippled by anti-aircraft fire, struck the already much-damaged vessel amidships and set her afire. An Allied destroyer later sank her after removing 100 survivors, many of them injured.

In all, three Allied planes were lost, one each in three week end raids, to many times that number destroyed or put out of action for the Japanese.

Vunakanau Airdrome, on Blanche Bay 12 miles southeast of Rabaul, New Britain, a much-bombed target, which never before had been identified by name, was attacked Sunday.

A communiqué said 20 bombs fell among one group of about 20 grounded planes, hitting two squarely, setting many others afire and also leaving a building in flames. The bulletin noted that the raiders met considerable anti-aircraft fire but no enemy fighter planes challenged them.

For the second time in 10 days, great American bombers reached halfway from New Guinea to Celebes to blast shipping in the harbor of Amboina at dusk Saturday. Their Australian fliers, however, were too busy fighting off Japanese planes to observe the results carefully. Three enemy Zero fighters were shot down.

Another raiding force demolished an airdrome building and damaged two grounded Japanese aircraft at Lae, New Guinea.

American Warplanes Aid Moscow Defense

By the Associated Press

With the Red Air Force on the Central Russian Front, May 25

A crack Russian pursuit squadron defending the approaches of Moscow is flying American-made planes exclusively—and calling for more.

This squadron, containing some of the best Soviet pilots, has downed 86 enemy aircraft since the start of the war, 29 of the number with American planes.

There are three types of American pursuit planes now fighting on the Russian front—the (Bell) Airacobra and the (Curtiss) Kittyhawk and Tomahawk.

Australian Industry Offers To Bear Heavier War Burden

Continued from Page 1

lation finally has broken down the rigid ban on employment of women in industry which in the past has been one of the trade unions' most jealously guarded policies. Women broke into offices during the last war and now they have broken into factories.

Facts such as this constitute a strong denial of statements that organized labor dominates the political scene here.

There have been many other invasions of trade union power. Papers recently announced the extentensive used of Australian militia and troops as stevedores, with a resultant speeding of the process of speeding shipping.

Tight Grip on Labor

One of the most interesting political issues has been the steadily tightening Government grip on work interruptions. It is a labor government which has been taking these steps for influencing probably the strongest trade unions anywhere in the world. The pre-war policies of those unions were predicated on scarcity economics for purposes of enhancing leisure benefits while wartime needs have forced a shift to maximum production.

For Australia, the most fortunate aspect of the impact of war on its economy is the relative unimportance of trade dislocations.

It is obvious that all normal imports from the Dutch East Indies have been shut off. This means that some luxuries are disappearing, including tea.

Also, the necessity of converting existing industrial capacity—to war uses is beginning to pinch the civilian public in the form of an impending clothing ration. This is not because of any basic shortage of raw materials, but solely because of the textile needs of the Allied armed forces, including American, which are drawing heavily on Australian supplies. Excepting rubber, however, nothing really vital has been shut off.

Export trade has been aided rather than hampered, since the materials Australia exports normally are mostly important for the survival of Britain or for American war needs. A process of dehydrating mutton has been developed by means of which 35 sheep are converted into hard granules which resemble Grape Nuts and are packed into a single gasoline drum for the stewpots of Britain. Britain needs as much of Australia's surplus of this mutton, also beef, butter, and eggs, as can be spared from the requirements of the Allied forces here and civilian needs. The total output of Australian industry is required for war needs.

America Takes Wool

America is taking all the surplus wool clip and is increasing its purchases of lead. In other words, Australia does not know any market shortage. Exporters, for the first time in modern history, find themselves driven to the greatest possible production.

Since Australia always has traded primarily with the British Empire and next with America, the war still does not materially upset the direction of its trade.

Dec. 7 marked a sharp division in the war's impact here. During the first, or European period of the war, Australia had a role as a subordinate arsenal of the Empire combining continued agricultural production with industrial development. After Pearl Harbor, Australia became a front line region itself which increased the importance of its primary industries.

Then American reinforcements arrived and America took over the responsibility of supervision and the major supply tasks of this combat area. The latest trend is to re-emphasize Australia's prewar role as an assembler of machinery and a subcontractor, all of which represents a tidy job for 7,000,000 persons.

London Supports Roosevelt Forecast of Long, Hard War

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attacking Germany at the earliest possible moment with all possible vigor and strength."

Bombing Campaign Begun

A vague clue as to what operational chiefs believe this means in terms of time has been furnished in recent authoritative assurances that the continent will be invaded decisively and that, meanwhile, Germany and occupied countries will be bombed with unprecedented severity.

That this indispensible prelude is likely to take the form of one long whirlwind attack is an anticipation deprecated by air authorities here who point out that an air-bombing campaign is far more difficult and costly to organize and carry out than the public generally appreciates, and that its effect on enemy war effort is one of gradual erosion rather than rapid and wholesale destruction.

Last week the public was encouraged to learn that it is authoritatively regarded as an operational possibility for a nightly raiding force of 1,000 planes to attack Germany from British airfields some time in the future. But nobody seemed to dwell on the fact that during the past fortnight it had been possible to raid Germany only twice owing to unfavorable weather, that the biggest average force it is feasible to send at present is much less than 1,000 planes, and that a diversion of planes to other theaters of the war still is being imposed by the Axis.

The problem, basically, is one of production and it has come as a gratifying disclosure here that, according to a report of the speech by Carlton Ward, President of America's Fairchild Aviation Corporation, the Allied monthly output has reached total of 8,600 planes which is estimated to be more than double the Axis production figure. In view of the United Nations world-wide commitments, it is wondered how many of those planes of all types can be allotted for Bombing Germany.

"If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night it would end the war by Autumn," said Air Marshal A. T. Harris, chief of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command. "And if I could sent 20,000 in one night, Germany would not be in the war next day."

But the fact remains that attainment of the first of these ambitions means trebling the present maximum night effort.

Important Factors

These factors are not expected to affect the ultimate issue. But they are important especially when taken in conjunction with the admittedly serious situation at sea where the United Nations are very near the margin line of safety.

The passage of time while the sea and air setup is being brought around from defensive to offensive is being utilized industriously to fill in all background details necessary to launch and maintain big military invasion forces of all arms in Europe. The magnitude of this task is something the public has no means of appreciating, but it is the factor that prevents the military from ever talking lightly of opening a front anywhere. When Britain and America open a major front in Europe, it has to be a front that stays open and leads to Berlin. And every minute of delay is an asset to the organizers of a continental invasion which can be undertaken only when air and sea positions permit.

Willkie Sets Basis For G.O.P. Victories

EAGLEVILLE, Pa., May 25 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie predicted in an interview here that the Republican Party has an "opportunity to win" in many states in the fall elections provided:

1. Their candidates sincerely recognize that America after the war must be a part of the whole world.

2. They divorce themselves completely and publicly from those elements in politics that seek to control political thought by the lavish expenditure of money and direct it to an outmoded toryism. Such methods of political control are as dead as a dodo bird.

The former Republican nominee for President spoke at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Eagleville Sanitorium.

Bath Abbey Glass Destroyed by Bombs

BATH England, May 25 (AP)—It can now be told that many priceless stained-glass windows of Bath's Perpendicular Abbey, begun in the reign of Henry VIII, were smashed to bits during the recent "Baedeker raids" on this old spa.

The famous east window, known as the Lantern of England was one of those destroyed.

Other placess associated with such names as Gainsborough and Dickens, also were destroyed in the town. They included the Abbey Church House, Bath Forum School, and a row of houses, regarded as classic examples of Georgian architecture, in Landsdowne Place.

Men Assured Jobs After the War

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Eric A. Johnston of Spokane, Wash., President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, gave America's fighting men a pledge that business and industry "will have jobs for you when you return to your country."

The talk was arranged for broadcast in this country over Columbia Broadcasting System and by shortwave to American military forces in China, Iceland, England, and Australia.

Canada Newsprint

Canada is now furnishing about 70 per cent of the newsprint consumed in the United States, according to the Department of Commerce.

Corrupt Local Politics Swell Argentina's Pro-Axis Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—North Americans may obtain some insight into political conditions in Argentina by examining statements of Dr. Nicolas Gonzalez Iramain, former Interventor in the northwestern province of Jujuy, and Dr. Manuel Fresco, former Governor of Buenos Aires Province.

Dr. Gonzalez Iramain recently resigned his position as official Interventor in Jujuy. He had been appointed to that position by the present Government to prepare clean elections, intervention having been necessary some time back because of admitted electoral fraud and corruption.

Dr. Manuel Fresco is an out-and-out Fascist. He was ousted from office by President Ortiz (temporarily in retirement) because of the corruption under his provincial regime. An interventor was appointed but the succeeding elections were held under conditions arranged by the Acting President, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, and a Conservative Government is now in power at La Plata, the provincial capital.

It should be explained, however, that Dr. Fresco continues to be a power behind the Castillo throne. He is one of the Acting President's closest friends, and a perusal of the daily visitors' list at the Casa Rosada discloses he has been one of the most constant callers on Dr. Castillo.

Dr. Gonzalez Iramain resigned on April 30 and the contents of his letter of resignation have become known. They form a remarkable indication of existing conditions in Jujuy Province.

Some of the Difficulties

Conveying his decision to the Minister of Interior, he said it was impossible to discharge his duties because of the absence of conditions enabling fulfillment of the object of his mission—free and fair elections. He said there were plenty of good and honorable men in the province, but these were not among the officials on whom the Interventor was forced to depend and with whom he had to co-operate.

Among the "existing serious problems of government in Jujuy," he mentioned: contraband; undesirable immigrants from across the Bolivian frontier; working conditions for laborers, especially at the mines; the "terrible system of contracting peon workers in gangs" and the savage "negreros" who still use the whip; and the unjust distribution of irrigation water, which nearly all goes to the big land owners and industrial companies.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Argentine conscience has been shocked by the indictment of administration in a province in which the Government had its own interventionist agent. In the international aspect, the most disturbing disclosure is that of the movement of undesirable immigrants over the frontier, especially at a time when hundreds of Axis agents and friends are fleeing from other South American countries which have broken off relations with the Berlin-Tokyo-Rome alliance. But even more impressive was the official indication that conditions of practical slavery rule in the recruiting of labor for the mines and big estates and that the whip and other instruments of torture are used to bring workers to heel.

Dr. Gonzalez Iramain said that the Interventor in Jujuy, although representing the Executive Power, had virtually no chance of exerting decisive authority because of the existing conditions created by the attitude and the manipulations of low politicians.

Dr. Fresco's Demands

A "new order" for Argentina under a "strong government" was demanded by Dr. Manuel Fresco, the Fascist-ex-Governor of Buenos Aires, when, under strong police protection, he addressed a meeting of Gen. Juan B. Molina's Nationalist Youth Alliance.

He attacked the "black lists," defended the foreign policy and neutrality of the Argentine Government and made scathing references to North American economic policy.

Peace, he declared, was the greatest possession a country could enjoy, after dignity, which was the greatest of all. "Slaves," he added, "can never be neutral."

Commenting on the Argentine position in regard to the war, he said the country would have been with Washington and Lincoln for freedom but not with McKinley and other rulers "and much less with those of today."

At this point he raised the "issue of the Falkland Islands," British Crown colonies off the southern Argentine coast and now used as a subsidiary naval base for the South Atlantic. The Fascist ex-Governor declared that Argentines must get ready and prepare themselves for the "re-conquest of the islands."

Stating that Argentina was unable to make war without economic independence, he aulogized the Acting President foh his "valiant resistance of foreign pressure and the demands of domestic warmongers. Our sovereignty is neither for sale nor can it be bought. The offers of loans, machine-guns, cannon and flying fortresses are all futile."

Attacking the black lists, he said these were offensive to the country, because they implied sanctions against commercial firms working under the guarantee of the Argentine Constitution. At the same time, he censured the wealthy classes at home because they did not create new industries with their money.

Dr. Fresco advocated a "strong government"—a new regimen, rather than a change in the Constitution.

At the same time the ex-Governor spoke a few thousand—not the hundreds of thousands advertised—gathered in the Plaza San Martin for the "march of neutrality" organized by the Nationalist Youth Alliance. The demonstrators cheered Dr. Castillo and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, for their "firm stand" at Rio de Janeiro. They booed the names of Dr. Raul Damonte Taborda and others associated with the investigation of antidemocratic activities. The Foreign Minister appeared on his balcony overlooking the plaza and promised to transmit the meeting's resolutions on neutrality to the Government.

Meantime in the broad Diagonal Norte Avenue a multitude estimated at more than 100,000 participated in a "Victory of Democracy" rally.

WPA Budget Cut Nearly Half Due to Labor, Materials Lack

Continued from Page 1

forts through participation in the construction of airports, access roads, sewer and water facilities and other useful public works.

Social Security Revision

In the course of his brief message the President disclosed that he is giving attention to proposals for revising and extending the Social Security Act and that he expected to make recommendations to Congress for such legislation as would enable the protection provided in the Act to embrace "the residual group now being aided by the Work Projects Administration." He believed that if these proposals were adopted by Congress they would make possible the further reduction or the "possible elimination" of the WPA.

The specific budgetary requests which Mr. Roosevelt made in his message today were these:

"I recommend an appropriation of $280,000,000 to the Work Projects Administration of the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year 1943. This amount, together with an estimated balance of $57,000,000 of the 1942 relief appropriation, will permit an average monthly employment of about 400,000, including administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration.

"I recommend additional appropriations of $2,767,000 to provide for the administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office and units of the Treasury Department for services in connection with the relief program, making a grand total of $282,767,000 for the fiscal year 1943."

Present Base Pay In Armed Services And Rises Planned

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—This table gives the present monthly base pay for men in the lower ranks of the armed services, and the base pay proposed by a Senate-House Conference Committee:

Grade	*Present Base Pay	Prop'ed Base Pay
1. Master sergeant or chief petty officer	$126	$138
1A. Acting chief petty officer (Navy and Coast Guard only)	99	126
2. First or technical sergeant; petty officer, first class	84	114
3. Staff sergeant; petty officer, second class	72	96
4. Sergeant; petty officer, third class	60	78
5. Corporal; seaman, first class	54	66
6. Private, first class; seaman, second class	36	48
7. Private; apprentice seaman (Seventh grade men with less than four months' service)	30	42
	21	..

*Add $10 a month to total pay after 12 months' service.

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British Labor Is Critical Toward Conduct of War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 25—While reaffirming its determination to work and fight till final victory, the British Labor Party, at its forty-first annual conference opening here today, has made it abundantly clear it is far from satisfied with the Government's conduct of the war or with the part Labor leaders are playing the National Government.

When a resolution combining support for victory with approval of support for the work of Socialist ministers like Messrs. Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison and Hugh Dalton, was first put to the meeting it received a vote from workers' delegates which, though sufficient to give it a majority, was deemed by the platform committee to be unrepresentative. Another vote was called for later in the day when it was hoped that some issues confusing the delegates would have been clarified.

Chief objection to the terms of the resolution referred to a clause approving Labor members of the present British Government.

[The Associated Press reported that an amendment condemning Labor's role in the Government was defeated by a vote of 2,319,000 to 164,000, in what was the first test of sentiment favoring Labor's withdrawal from the Churchill Cabinet.

The conference unanimously approved a plan for governmental requisitioning of Britain's coal industry. The industry would be administered by a national board representing the Government, owners, and miners.]

British Unity Involved

It was immediately clear that this morning opened a week of historic decisions for the Labor Party. The issues involved are more than those of party politics; they can affect vitally the unity of wartime Britain; they can influence profoundly Britain's part in shaping the future.

Shall the rank and file of Labor continue to support its leaders' participation in the National Government. Or shall these leaders be recalled to form an organized parliamentary opposition? Shall the political truce among the three major parties — Conservative, Labor, Liberal—be ended? Shall Labor press to the limit its demand for a greater Government effort to eliminate vested interests? Shall workers refuse to be satisfied with anything less than immediate nationalization of the coal industry? Shall remaining wage inequalities be tolerated?

Early speeches from the floor of the conference hall filled with 800 elected spokesmen of the workers left no doubt of the extent of dissatisfaction with the present Government's conduct of the war and the handling of the home front. Charges came thick and fast, too, that the Government's failure to make war sacrifices more equitable and its slowness in getting social reforms under way constituted a dark reflection on Socialist Cabinet Ministers.

Lord Strabolgi, Labor peer, said the time had arrived for Labor to consider strongly the possibility of withdrawing its members from the Government. Another speaker declared the time had come "to say to the Tories we have had two years of your methods to bring about victory and you have failed miserably." One delegate told the conference the Government today was "a one-way partnership," and Mr. Rhys Davies, Member of Parliament, asserted that "while our Party is crawling to the right the working classes are marching to the left."

Attlee Fears Mistake

Mr. Attlee, speaking in opposition to Lord Strabolgi, said that those who wished to return to party strife, diverting attention from winning the war, were making "a big mistake." Mr. W. H. Green, Labor Party President, declared that "many of us" believe that withdrawal from the National Government, "would, under the present circumstances, be unthinkable."

Some 800 men and women from all parts of Britain are here for this conference. For the most part they are ordinary folk and straight from factories, coal mines, railway yards, and offices. What they say and what they decide will be noted and pondered by millions at home and by those in authority in Britain and other countries. For it is the voice of the British worker—of the British home front speaking in Central Hall in Westminster.

What strikes the observer most is the blunt outspokenness of that voice. It seemed surprising that Mr. Morrison, Mr. Dalton, and other leaders did not wither when they heard the coming young stars of the labor movement telling them all about governmental shortcomings. The British people or the platform are old hands at labor conferences. The red hair of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Home Security, just flashed back defiantly from the platform.

But this week the Labor Party really faces historic decisions—"the most vital in British Labor's history"—as the labor organ, the Daily Herald, calls these decisions. Two years ago at a similar conference, Labor recognized the nation's peril by agreeing to join the Churchill Government. Today a large part—certainly a vociferous part—of the Labor Party rank and file has a feeling their leaders, instead of converting the Conservatives to Socialism, have tended themselves to be converted into Conservatives.

Responsibility as Brake

It is the old story of responsibilities of office acting as a brake on progressiveness. But many Laborites are deeply concerned for the future of their party. They say it is suffering seriously in by-elections from the political truce which, it is claimed, is simply letting in independent candidates.

From executives on the platform comes such answers as "victory must be the first consideration," "social progress is coming as fast as can be expected."

In the eyes of a considerable number of labor delegates there seemed to overhang Central Hall a cloud in the shape of the question: "Are differences within the Labor Party tending to relegate it to the second-rate rank of a liberal party, thereby opening the way to a new progressive party?"

It is against this cloud that Labor leaders will be fighting this week in an attempt to establish victory in war as the first and only really important aim of the Labor movement.

Sea Rescue Flights by RAF Assure Quick Aid

Pilots respond to calls with quick precision in beat which covers entire Mediterranean.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 23—A loud metallic clanging shatters the drowsiness of the desert afternoon. Scrambling from dugouts which look like oversize woodchuck holes, men in khaki shorts scurry toward a point where someone is banging a wooden mallet on an empty shell case suspended from a wire.

This is the signal for an RAF Sea Rescue Flight to go into action. Having received their initial orders the crew members of the Wellingtons rush off to their craft where ground personnel are already busy pulling tarpaulins off the cowling and inspecting the fuel oil gauges.

Back in the control dugout pilots go into a huddle with the officer in command who punctuates his remarks with asides into the mouthpiece of a field telephone.

After a brief consultation and instructions the pilots are on their way to join their craft. Meanwhile the second pilots have the motors running. From the sounding of the alarm gong to the instant when the planes are in the air only 15 minutes have elapsed.

Specialized Assignment

A sea rescue flight has one of the most highly specialized assignments in the entire RAF. The entire Mediterranean is its beat. Its rule is to answer every call regardless of distance, hazards, or intensity of enemy activity in the area.

Many times they have snatched British air crews from enemy waters under the very noses of Germans and Italians. Up to the end of the last Libyan campaign, casualties at sea were handled by individual squadrons themselves but recently, with increased air activity, it was decided to relieve them of this responsibility by organizing a long-range rescue group comparable in operation to the air sea rescue service in England.

The prime object was to inspire all RAF crews operating over the Mediterranean with the assurance that if forced down at sea they have every chance of being found and picked up.

Equipped for Defense

Despite similarity of its work with the Red Cross, the Sea Rescue Flight is officially an operational unit and its planes are therefore fully equipped to defend themselves against attack.

They carry a full complement of gunners and observers. Several pilots in the Sea Rescue Flight are veterans of Berlin bombing raids.

Sea rescue work demands pilots qualified to fly the heavy type of long-range aircraft who are also trained in sea reconnaissance. They must be expert navigators and versed in the art of distinguishing small objects on the surface of the sea.

A search usually continues until it is either successful or further efforts seem useless. When the object is spotted the location is communicated to the base which, depending on the weather, the distance, and the number, decides whether the party shall be sent a launch or amphibian to pick them up.

Meanwhile one spotter plane keeps the object in sight, drops a rubber dinghy with provisions, and circles constantly overhead until the rescue craft appears and picks up the party. Arrangements have already been made for an ambulance to meet the rescue craft on return in case any are injured.

More Than Routine

On one occasion an amphibian having taken the party aboard was unable to take off through being overloaded and had to taxi several hundred miles across the Mediterranean to shore.

Besides rescuing airmen several times the Flight has successfully located rafts with shipwrecked survivors.

Every so often a wing is called out on what proves to be a wild goose chase. False alarms are regarded as part of the day's work and the squadron operates on the principle that it is better to investigate every dubious case lest one genuine call be overlooked. Every plane crew has at least one successful operation to its credit.

In the Flight mess hangs the motto "Night and Day, Anytime, Anywhere," with the postscript "If You're Satisfied Tell Others, If Not Tell Us."

Associated Press

Patrol and Rescue Craft

Somewhere in the Middle East American-built Boston bombers go on patrol. The planes (above) have proved their worth in desert fighting in North Africa. The crew of a rescue boat (below) assist a group of sailors from the raft on which they had drifted for 15 days after their vessel was struck by a torpedo from a German U-boat.

Doolittle Plans to Repeat

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 25 (AP)—America may expect with confidence that Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle's April 18 air attack on Japan will not remain an isolated incident but will be amplified repeatedly by vigorous assaults upon the Axis countries.

This assurance comes directly from the officer who commanded the spectacular raid by Army fliers upon Tokyo and its environs.

Here on an inspection tour with Gen. George Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and other military leaders General Doolittle spoke Sunday on the radio and later enlarged upon his statements in an interview.

"Our ships are the best in the world," he said of the North American B-25 bombers he and his fellow airmen flew over the Japanese mainland. "Japanese pursuit ships that came up after us never had a chance.

"We had a lot of confidence in our ships before we took off on the flight, and now our confidence has grown into enthusiasm. These planes can take it in battle, and they can dish it out. They did dish it out, too. . . .

"The most important fact about the whole attack which we made last month is that it was done—and that it will be done again to other Japanese and German objectives."

16 Trained by CAA

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Sixteen of the fliers who participated with Brig. Gen. James Doolittle in the April 18 raid on Tokyo were college students who were learning to fly in the Civil Aeronautics Administration's pilot training program only a year ago, the CAA said.

Upon completion of their civilian pilot training courses, the CAA reported, they volunteered for service in the Army Air Force. The list included: Lieut. Horace E. Crouch, Columbia, S. C., Clemson College; Lieut. William C. Farrow, Darlington, S. C., University of South Carolina; Lieut. Howard A. Sessler, Arlington, Mass., Northeastern University; Lieut. Denver Vernon Trueglove, Lulu, Ga., College of Puget Sound.

56 Saved From Warship?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 25 (AP)—Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, Navy Minister, confirmed today an announcement by the state merchant fleet that the Argentine freighter Rio Iguazu had rescued 56 survivors of an unidentified vessel at sea.

But he said he was unable to confirm Axis reports that the men were part of a crew of a United States battleship of the Maryland class which the Italians assert was sunk by one of their submarines.

The rescue ship was expected here June 1 or 2 or, possibly earlier, at some Brazilian port.

Later it was learned that the vessel had received permission to put in at Recife, Brazil, and disembark the survivors.

A newspaper report, based on anonymous Merchant Fleet sources, said the survivors were from a United States warship. It gave neither name nor class.

A German radio quoting an official Italian announcement, however, said the Rio Iguazu had picked up the survivors from a United States battleship of the Maryland class which the Italian High Command perviously had reported sunk by a submarine in the Atlantic off the Bulge of Brazil.

[The Axis frequently has claimed falsely to have sunk certain ships in order to evoke a denial in which the whereabouts of the vessels would be divulged or hinted at.]

Mexican Congress Summoned To Declare War Against Axis

By the Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

President Avila Camacho of Mexico today formally summoned Congress to meet in extraordinary session and declare war against Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Emergency measures to defend the country from "fifth column" activity are already being applied. Congress is to strengthen and extend these measures.

Congressmen hastened toward the Capital.

Armed forces and civilian agencies readied for the greatest test in Mexican history. The picture as delineated in Associated Press dispatches and from other sources shows a rising public acceptance of war, with some conspicuous holding back in conservative quarters.

Arrival at Mexico City over the week end of Mexico's first wartime survivors from a torpedoed national ship touched off a series of public manifestations. The 21 Mexicans already lost on two ship-victims of unrestricted submarine warfare were mourned. One body lay in state as thousands of laborers, peasants, and the general public crowded into the central plaza before the National Palace.

President Avila Camacho appeared on the balcony. He was accompanied by members of the Cabinet, of Congress, and leaders from the major organizations of labor.

Only Answer

While some reports indicated that the enthusiasm fell short of some previous meetings in the historic plaza, long-time observers saw the nation grimly accepting war as the only answer to U-boat attacks.

Tangible measures expected to result from a declaration of war include the seizure of all German, Italian, and Japanese holdings in Mexico, and rigid control over nationals of these countries to prevent fifth column treachery.

Leobardo Reynoso, Leader of the Chamber of Deputies, asserted that war would be voted swiftly and without opposition.

Warning From Conservatives

The conservative press, however, including the newspapers Universal and Excelsior, sought to stem the rising tide of public indignation by warning of war's dangers.

The Chief of Staff, Gen. Salvador Sanchez, gave assurance that "all measures have been taken" to meet a war crisis.

The Navy has assumed control over all lighthouses and other navigation aids.

While the news of ship sinkings played the major role in swinging Mexico toward war, Radio Universidad of Boston beamed its three powerful transmittere, WRUL, WEUW, and WRUS, toward Argentina with personal messages from survivors, now in New York, of the Argentine tanker Victoria.

As today is Argentina's "Independence Day," special significance is given to the testimony of seamen whose ship was attacked en route from Buenos Aires to New York. Although neutral and maintaining diplomatic relations with Germany, Argentina has not entirely escaped indiscriminate submarine warfare.

Harlem Week Ties Housing For Negroes to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 25—City-wide Harlem Week, aimed at improving employment, housing, health and education conditions in New York City's Negro centers, particularly in Harlem, is on here today with a program of events which began formally yesterday with a reception in honor of Marian Anderson, singer, and members of the Citizens' Committee on Harlem, sponsoring organization.

The program includes meetings, radio talks, round-table discussions, and other activities in which outstanding city leaders will participate to dramatize the problems of the Negro.

The committee seeks to translate its recommendations into practical and comprehensive action. Algernon D. Black and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., co-chairman of the Citizens' Committee, addressed the meeting last night, outlining the purposes of their group and appealing for wide public support of the movement. They stressed that the situation required immediate, as well as long-term correction in the national interest, describing such an effort as part of the world-wide fight for freedom and democracy for all peoples.

Full Program Drafted

A meeting will be held at Freedom House tonight at which the findings of the committee and recommendations will be presented.

A round-table discussion of Negro problems will be radiocast over station WEVD from 10 to 10:30 p. m. tomorrow night.

The 136th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, at 104 West 136th Street, will be formally opened on Thursday at 8:30 p. m. and the Schomberg collection of Negro literature will be open for inspection.

Among those active on the committee, organized to "stimulate united action on the part of cooperating individuals to improve conditions for the Negro in New York City," are Dr. George Cannon, President of the Manhattan Medical Society; Charles Abrams, housing authority; Frank E. Karelsen, Jr., Vice-President of the Public Education Society, and the Rev. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Equal Opportunities

The committee appealed for "freedom and equality of opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, creed or religion."

"Jobs mean food, housing family life, a share in the promise of American life," it stressed. "But the doors are closed against the people of Harlem—in public utilities, defense plants, in industrial, mercantile, and financial establishments generally. Of 135,000 public utility workers in New York City, only 1.3 per cent are Negroes. Prejudiced employers, workers, and consumers bar vocational opportunity and hence the means of life to the colored people.

"Segregation has confined the Negro people to a black ghetto, shutting them out from normal interchange with their fellow Americans, exposing them to extreme conditions of neglect and exploitation. Rents are beyond their incomes. Decent sanitary repairs are neglected. Overcrowded living conditions breed hazards to health, safety and morals.

"The death rate from tuberculosis is five times as high among the Negroes of Harlem as it is for the white population of New York. Infant mortality is twice as high. Despite extreme insanitation, malnutrition, the high sickness rate, there is only one public hospital primarily concerned with the health of Harlem. Restrictions and prejudice bar Negro internes and nurses from training and apprenticeship in health and hospital institutions.

"Proper methods of meeting the diverse needs of gifted, normal and retarded children have not been worked out in the Harlem area. Schools are crowded, equipment pitifully inadequate, teachers overburdened. There is an insufficient number of Negro teachers and administrative officers. High schools are lacking."

Harlem Week is an outgrowth of heightening public attention to discriminatory employment conditions, substandard housing, limited educational opportunities and other social inequalities and maladjustments in Harlem, the world's largest urban Negro center. Public indignation was aroused by a so-called "crime-wave" of murders, holdups and misdemeanors that plagued the Harlem environs last fall.

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Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc., May 31; June 7; July 5, 12, 19.
10:45 a. m.—WHDH, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.33mc (19.6m), shimeo radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 7, July 5.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.21mc (19.8m), shimeo radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 7, July 5.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1490 kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC 570kc, on June 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1430kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, May 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, June 7; July 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX 6.07mc, May 31; June 14, 28; July 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on June 21, July 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Oshawa: Biltmore Theater, King Street East, 3:15 p. m., May 31.
Welland: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 31.

United States

California

Dunsmuir: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., May 31.

Connecticut

Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 8.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 4719 South Parkway, 12:10 p. m., June 2.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6134 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., June 2.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, South Euclid Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

Iowa

Maquoketa: Church Edifice, Main street, 8 p. m., June 2.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School, 8 p. m., June 1.
Augusta: All Souls' Unitarian Church, State Street at Oak, near Bridge Street, 8 p. m., June 4.
Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p. m., June 4.
Gardiner: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 4.

Massachusetts

Athol: Unitarian Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Gardner: Pearson Auditorium, High School, Elm Street, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Newton: Church Edifice, 381 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., June 5.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Lagoon and Holmes Avenues, South, 8 p. m., June 4 and 5.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 31.
Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Kalispell: Church Edifice, 146 Third Avenue East, 8 p. m., June 3.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 2.
Nashua: Pilgrim Congregational Church, Temple, Church, and Court Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 1.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Fortieth Street, 3 p. m., May 31.
Point Pleasant: Point Pleasant Beach High School, Trenton Avenue, Point Pleasant Beach, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Pompton Lakes: Schuyler Colfax High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Westwood: Westwood High School, Third Avenue and Mill Street, 3:30 p. m., May 31.

New York

Canandaigua: Canandaigua Academy Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Catskill: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Cobleskill: Lark Street School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 4.
Fulton: Congregational Church, West Broadway and First Street, 8 p. m., June 1.
Glens Falls: Church Edifice, Lincoln and Davis Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 1.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-13 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.
Long Beach: Junior-Senior High School, Lindell Boulevard and West Hudson Street, West End, 8:30 p. m., June 1.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., June 4.
Middletown: Memorial High School, Linden Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 3.
Rome: First Baptist Church, 316 North George Street, 8:15 p. m., June 2.
Schenectady: First Methodist Church, Lafayette and State Streets, 8:30 p. m., June 3.
Syracuse (Second Church): Central High School, Lincoln Auditorium, 917 South Warren Street, 8:15 p. m., June 5.
Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road and Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 5.

Ohio

Ashtabula: West Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., May 31.
Portsmouth: Portsmouth High School, Gaile and Waller Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 31.

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Norris Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 31.
Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College Campus, 3:15 p. m., May 31.
West Chester: New Century Club, High and Lacey Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

Vermont

St. Johnsbury: Church Edifice, Main and Prospect Streets, 3 p. m., May 31.

Virginia

Greenwood: Auditorium, Greenwood High School, evening, June 4.

Wisconsin

Manitowoc: Washington Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., June 4.

Labor: Third Front Clouds Lewis-Murray Showdown

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Big-time labor war politics are coming to a head here in Washington. The row between Philip Murray and John L. Lewis faces a final showdown. Simultaneously a secondary action, or flank attack, complicates the plot with an ostensible new proposal for Congress of Industrial Organizations-American Federation of Labor solidarity, which carries a veiled threat to President Roosevelt. Taking various matters together, the prospect is that soon there will not be two but three big labor movements in the country, over and above the half a dozen good sized independent labor groups already existing, foremost of which are the strongly entrenched Railway Brotherhoods. Later there may be closer unity; but the prospect right now seems dubious.

Precipitating action now is the three-day conference of Mr. Lewis and the Policy Committee and Executive Board of his powerful United Mine Workers of America, opening here today, one of the strongest, richest and most completely entrenched unions in the world. Mr. Lewis has called the conference for just one purpose, whatever the avowed reasons for the gathering, to drop Philip Murray as $18,000 a year Vice-President, and pave the way if not actually to divorce the mine workers union from the C. I. O. The country is about to witness Mr. Lewis stamping the dust from his feet of the C. I. O. house which he was instrumental in erecting. It ought to be a big scene and a great act.

What Resolutions Might Do

The stage is all ready for the drama to begin. Preliminaries are over. Last week Mr. Murray became President of the Steel Workers Union at $20,000 a year. Hence he is no longer financially dependent on his job as Vice-President of the Mine Workers. He is also, of course, President of C. I. O., but for this he gets no salary at all. At last week's Cleveland Steel Convention, Mr. Murray underlined the word "hope" when he told the big convention:

"I hope—and I say hope—to continue occupancy of the Vice-Presidency of the Mine Workers Union without compensation, at least until my term expires."

The hand-picked Lewis conference that met here today is not considered likely to gratify Mr. Murray's hope. The extraordinary conference of some 200 to 400 mine union officials is expected to consider several things—

1. A resolution banning officers from serving other unions. This would take care of Mr. Murray and Van A. Bittner, President of the West Virginia miners' district, who has gone along with Mr. Murray on a part-time basis in the new steel union. Any other friends of Mr. Murray will also be forced to choose sides.

2. U. M. W.'s efforts to collect $1,665,000 "loaned" or "given" to C. I. O. by Mr. Lewis, when he was President of C. I. O. and being generous with miners' funds. The C. I. O. asserts Mr. Lewis gave it the money. Mr. Lewis, now at outs with C. I. O., says it was loaned.

3. C. I. O.'s demands that U. M. W. pay its monthly dues, or fail to get representatives at the next annual convention. U. M. W. is not expected to pay the dues and hence its separa- from C. I. O. will occur. This, incidentally is just the technique used by Mr. Lewis when U. M. W. broke with the A. F. of L. in 1935 at which time curiously enough William Green, as with Mr. Murray, was a mine union executive.

Intense Personal Drama

An element of intense personal drama will be added if Messrs. Murray and Lewis meet face to face. For a generation Mr. Murray was a devoted follower of Mr. Lewis. With tears in his eyes at the Atlantic City Convention two years ago Mr. Lewis persuaded Mr. Murray to succeed him as C. I. O. head after Mr. Lewis had bet on the wrong side in the Roosevelt-Willkie presidential campaign, promising to quit if Mr. Willkie lost. The Lewis-Murray breach widened from that hour.

Second element, or counter-plot, in the tortuous drama of labor politics unfolding here is a new appeal for C. I. O.-A. F. of L. labor unity. This appeal has more in it than meets the eye. Murray forces regard it with suspicion.

The proposal comes from William D. Hutcheson, A. F. L.-carpenter leader.

Background here is that Mr. Lewis, last January, addressed public letters to William Green, A. F. of L. head, and Mr. Murray, proposing a renewal of peace negotiations looking toward an "accouplement" of the two groups. It is asserted he discussed the matter with Mr. Hutcheson before making the proposal, which had not previously been taken up either with Mr. Murray or Mr. Green. Mr. Murray believed that formal peace negotiations, in which preliminary agreements had not been worked out, would raise acute jurisdictional disputes that would sharpen rather than blunt labor friction and handicap the war effort. Upshot of his suspicion was a quick trip to the White House.

That Labor Cabinet

President Roosevelt sympathized with Mr. Murray and thereupon named six labor leaders, three from either side, who have come since to be called his "Labor Cabinet." He consults with them weekly. C. I. O. members are Mr. Murray, R. J. Thomas, and Julius Emspak; A. F. of L. members are Mr. Green, George Meany, and Daniel J. Tobin.

Significantly, neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Hutcheson are included in this group.

President Green has made it plain that this six-man group is not empowered to negotiate labor peace. Mr. Murray has intimated that collaboration of the group, over a period of time, might some day pave the way for peace, though not immediately.

The new Hutcheson appeal, timed for full effect with the Lewis conference here, recalls that the A. F. of L. has a formal three-man committee set up to negotiate with the C. I. O. for peace, if and when the time should ever be propitious. Members of the three-man committee are Mr. Hutcheson, Mr. Tobin, and Harry Bates, President, respectively, of the Carpenters, Teamsters, and Bricklayers Unions.

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Like a 'Gold Mine' of Rubber

Associated Press

Treads Are Where You Find Them These Days

Grant Pawling of Denver, Colo. (crouching), found a gold mine of rubber on the wheels of a 1905 Rambler owned by Estes Jewell and himself and took out license plates for the antique car as a solution to the rubber shortage. License Clerk Ila Freuden brought out a second plate but it does not match the one Mr. Pawling is attaching to the auto.

"It handles a little hard, burns a little too much oil and gasoline, has to be cranked, but it runs and it has good rubber. You can't ask much more of a car than that these days," observed Mr. Jewell.

Perkins Links Return to Peace With Higher Standard of Living

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Another high official of the Roosevelt Administration, in this instance Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, has outlined his views of the postwar world. The first declaration was made by Vice-President Wallace, Mr. Perkins' superior as Chairman of the BEW. Now Mr. Perkins has amplified the Wallace program and put it into more specific form.

"We are engaged in a struggle that transcends the present war," Mr. Perkins told the graduating class of Swarthmore College today. "This is a long, long fight to make a mass-production economy work."

Just as Mr. Wallace declared the nations of the world are engaged in a "peoples' revolution" and a march toward economic freedom, Mr. Perkins, who sees eye-to-eye with the Vice-President, thrust aside compartments labeled pre-war, and postwar and declared they are all part of the same battle.

Continuous Struggle

"This is a single and continuous struggle to achieve one goal," he said. "Complete victory will not be won until there is a full and increasing use of the world's resources to lift living standards from one end of this planet to the other."

Mr. Perkins comes to the present world struggle with the economic approach. The effort to avert the war failed, he believes, because "the world was unable to distribute what it had learned to produce. We put up with a civilization which was commodity-rich but consumption-poor too long to avert the present catastrophe."

Now America and the world are realizing what an all-out production effort can produce. The war will not be won with the collapse of Hitler. It will be won, said Mr. Perkins, only when the goods which modern civilization is able to produce are produced under a system that promotes maximum production and maximum consumption. For the first time in history, Mr. Perkins declared, mankind is within reach of "a very good standard of living." That will be the most important material thing that has happened to the human race since the discovery of fire and the invention of the wheel."

Trade and Economics

Putting into more specific form the general statements of Vice-President Wallace before the Free World Association in New York, which attracted wide attention, Mr. Perkins declared the world's peoples are indissolubly interconnected by trade and economics. "If the peoples of Asia alone earned an extra penny a day," he said, "it would open up a market of four billion dollars a year for somebody." A decent diet for everybody, he said, would mean a vast increase in farm income "to every country."

As to the achievement of the high-prosperity goal through the present war, Mr. Perkins declared: "The job of the future will be to build a mass consumption great enough to use this mass production.

"That will require a bold and daring use of long-term credits by every enlightened government of the world.

"Governments must enter fields where private finance cannot enter without assuming risks that are too great to take with other people's money.

"By that very act, however, the area of private investment will be broader and safer than it was in the last two decades. A world at work at decent wages is a world of economic stability. Idleness is the greatest of all threats to confidence."

Boon to Capitalism

Mr. Perkins, a successful manufacturer and a salesman, emphasized that "this evolutionary progress need not destroy our system of private enterprise." On the contrary, he said, "those changes can provide an environment in which industrial capitalism can be strengthened enormously. We have it in us," he said, "to measure up to this job of maintaining full employment."

The full employment economy which is the aspiration both of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Perkins, as well as many White House advisers, is in the blueprint discussion stage behind-the-scenes in Washington. Mr. Perkins' comment is one of the most specific expressions yet given of the direction in which Administration thoughts are turning. Mr. Perkins set the goal at "keeping the whole world at work on all-out production for a century to come." In other words, the unexpected ability to produce goods, shown possible by the co-ordinated war effort, would be continued in peace times, but under the aegis of democracy.

When the war ends, Mr. Perkins said, "better than half our industrial output will be going to one customer—our own Government. The ousiness will exceed 70 billion dollars a year. Any attempt to stop that purchasing power abruptly will result in complete bankruptcy."

Wavering Means Tragedy

Any "wavering" in the course of capital investment in heavy goods for reconstruction to replace existing capital investment in armaments "will bring on a tragedy worse than war. Full utilization of the postwar production plant, he declared, will be an "absolute necessity." He summed up his postwar declaration in the phrase:

"Full-blast production for gradually rising standard of living will be as necessary to win the peace as all-out production now is to win the war."

And having offered that as the goal at home, he broadened the matter to preach the necessity of doing the same thing in the way of "all-out production" for the whole globe, in order to win the ultimate struggle in which he declares this war is a part.

Harvester Employees Approve Maintenance of Membership

By the Associated Press

Establishment of a maintenance of union membership in eight midwestern International Harvester Company plants—ordered by the National War Labor Board and accepted by the company—has the approval of the concern's union employees.

In the first referendum of its kind in this country, union employees in the plants, by a vote of more than 9 to 1, approved the plan. The maintenance of union membership principle freezes membership in the majority union for the duration of contracts negotiated recently by the company and both Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor union. Under terms of the plan, if a union member fails to pay his dues, the union may ask the company to discharge him and if it refuses the union must take the issue before the NWLB.

Thomas F. Neblett, principal mediator for the NWLB, yesterday announced at Chicago results of the Government-supervised elections which were held last week at the plants. Of the estimated 25,000 employees, 17,155 union members were eligible to vote, Mr. Neblett said, and 9,703 favored the maintenance of union membership principle and 1,000 were opposed.

The clause was the only issue in the balloting and majority acceptance by the union workers was necessary to make it effective. Previously the company had advised the NWLB it would comply with the order increasing wages.

Mr. Neblett said that the Board's decision and its acceptance by the company and the employees foreshadowed "the end of the closed shop issue."

"The real issue," Mr. Neblett said, "is whether employers are ready to grant full recognition to bona fide labor unions and whether the unions will rise to meet increased responsibilities."

Both C. I. O. and A. F. of F. unions were involved in the elections in plants in Springfield, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., Rock Island, East Moline and Rock Falls, Ill., and three in Chicago.

Other labor and strike developments:

ST. LOUIS, Mo.— Orville Golden, suspended secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local 42, was found guilty by a jury May 23 of participating in the theft of $151,000 of the union's funds. His punishment was fixed at three years in the Missouri penitentiary.

Attorneys for Mr. Golden filed a motion for a new trial and he was released on a $6,000 bond.

Mr. Golden and three other suspended union officials—Edward Hill, President of the local, and Paul Hulahan and Earl Jenkins, business agents—were indicted Nov. 25, 1941 on charges of embezzlement of union funds.

Mr. Jenkins has already been tried and acquitted; Messrs. Hill and Hulahan are awaiting trial.

Detroit—Three thousand Ford Motor Company foremen met May 24 to demand that officers of the Foreman's Association of America "take every step possible" to reinstate 200 foremen they claim were discharged by the company May 22.

Robert H. Keys, association President, said a meeting with Ford officials would be asked to discuss the men's reinstatement.

Mr. Keys said men from the Rouge, Highland Park, Lincoln and Willow Run bomber plants attended the meeting. Many favored a walkout if the 200 were not reinstated this week, he said, but the association leaders prevailed upon the membership to await the outcome of possible negotiations with the company.

Mr. Keys said the men were discharged because they refused to work half an hour longer than their regular eight-hour shifts.

The company declined comment.

Head Proposed For Moving Of Farm Workers

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Appointment of a traffic manager to direct transportation of agricultural workers to areas of labor shortage was recommended today by a congressional committee.

Mentioning the movement of workers, agricultural as well as industrial, as "one of the gravest problems," the House committee investigating defense migration declared divided responsibility could not be allowed "when foodstuffs and equipment are needed on the battlefield."

Chairman John H. Tolan (D) of California said the committee also recommended immediate overhauling of the clearance and placement procedure of United States Employment Service to expedite intrastate and interstate referrals of workers.

The committee, contending action must not be influenced by local prejudices, urged that the Director of the Farm Placement Service be provided with trained labor market analysts to make first-hand reports on agricultural labor shortage and surpluses.

This action, it contended, should be coupled with the appointment of a traffic manager under the director, with power to make all arrangements for quick transportation of farm workers from one region to another.

The committee said thousands of workers, white and Negro, were available for work in the vegetable industry in Florida and other southern sections this past winter, and that these workers now find themselves without means of transportation to summer jobs farther north, because of the shortage of rubber and the rationing of gasoline.

"Hundred of thousands of acres of truck and fruit crops, vital to the successful prosecution of the war, will be ripening in the next three months," Representative Tolan declared. "Unless steps are taken immediately to organize the distribution of the agricultural labor supply, the competition for labor will aggravate shortages in some places and surpluses in others.

"Neither loss of crops nor waste of idle manpower which are due to inadequate planning or tardy and inefficient organization can be tolerated when food is so vital to the winning of the war."

15 Torpedoed Men Land on Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, British West Indies, May 25 (AP)—Fifteen men and a kitten landed in two lifeboats on Barbados yesterday with the report that their ship was torpedoed "many days ago," carrying down 10 out of the crew of 40, and that eight other survivors, including two wounded, could be expected soon.

Seven others, accounting for all the 30 survivors, were reported to have reached Trinidad.

John Heller of Milwaukee, Wis., said their ship was attacked at 4:30 a. m., and sank within seven minutes.

Survivors put off in four lifeboats which remained in contact until May 23, steering for Barbados. Although they had plenty of water and food, their relief on sighting this island was indescribable, Mr. Heller said.

Map Economic Strategy

© Harris & Ewing

Vice-President Wallace **Milo Perkins**

Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Board's Executive Director leaving the White House following a conference with President Roosevelt.

U. S. Shapes Huge Food Policy; 'All-Out' Production Planned

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—A national food policy is taking shape here that will make it possible for the United States to set aside one sixth of its food output in the coming year for its armed forces and lend-lease shipments and still be the best fed nation in the world.

Proceeding on the premise that "food is Hitler's greatest weakness," United States Food Director Claude R. Wickard and his cohorts are determined to make food "a stronger and stronger part of the United Nations' war machine." This means all-out production and efficient distribution.

It may mean that Americans may have to be rationed on fats and oils, on beverages, and perhaps on pork before the year is up. It will mean eating more potatoes and bread and smaller portions of meat. It will probably mean eating lettuce and fruit grown in our localities instead of food of finer quality shipped halfway across the country.

New ways of conserving food are coming to the forefront. Tin cans are growing scarce, but dehydrating of all kinds of food, from eggs to meat, is being speeded up.

Shipping Is Problem

The Department of Agriculture has already delivered farm products costing approximately $550,000,000 to representatives of the United Nations for lend-lease shipment. The big problem right now is to condense and concentrate foods to save shipping space for munitions for the large land forces the United States is sending abroad.

The United Nations grocery list to date has included dried eggs, dried beef, dried apricots, concentrated orange juice, dehydrated mixed vegetables, dried peaches, dried peas, and dried prunes and raisins.

Because of the necessity of sending large amounts of food abroad, plus labor, materials and transportation difficulties American farmers are experiencing in their attempt to reach "food for freedom" goals, Government officials who several months ago predicted that the United States has plenty of food to last through the war are now saying:

"From the standpoint of our total food supply no one should go hungry but we are almost certain to be up against some serious shortages of individual food items."

Abundance of Bread

The one basic food of which the United States continues to have an abundance is bread. Government authorities are still worrying how to store the big wheat crop growing in the nation's Midwest bread basket. By the first of July, enough wheat will be on hand to fill all domestic consumption for two years.

After rationing of sugar, already in effect, and of coffee, tea and cocoa, scheduled for the near future, the American housewife's next brush with the "food for freedom" program will come this summer when she begins to patronize the new "Victory Food Specials." These "specials" to be widely advertised, will involve local and temporary over-supplies of perishable farm commodities. Such selling campaigns have already moved a surplus of California lettuce this year and will be extended to other commodities by the Agricultural Marketing Administration as the need arises.

The American food co-ordinators now in the process of mobilizing powers granted them under the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, lend-lease and other wartime agencies, have received a first-hand report of how England is thriving on its subsistence diet these days from Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul T. Appleby, just back from London.

Agreement With Britain

While a meal in Great Britain today is restricted to one main dish and two subsidiary dishes, the British Food Ministry agreed with Mr. Appleby on ways in which approximately 10 per cent of shipping space now in use to carry food to the British Isles can be diverted to military use. The British, Mr. Appleby reported, are having to eat more bread and potatoes and less milk and meat. His ration card entitled him to eight eggs during his stay but the only ones he had were two seagull eggs.

Britain is giving its farmers more than $1,000,000,000 a year now in subsidies to encourage food production but is hampered by military preparations and by commandeering of trucks and houses, he said. It is now importing half of its food chiefly from the United States, Canada and Australia.

The enemy's food troubles were mentioned today in a Department of Agriculture report indicating that the past winter in Europe was the most severe in the last century. The Department said that it was too early to determine the full effect of the winter's weather on the crop yield, but pointed out that the German Minister of Agriculture recently announced that "winter sowings had been damaged, and urged farmers, despite the late spring, to plant summer grain, potatoes and oil crops."

Farm Drive by Mine Union Serves to Unite Opposition

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Efforts of the John L. Lewis union—the United Mine Workers of America—to organize dairy farmers is having one result which the organizers did not aim for: it is unifying existing farm organizations in their opposition to the union move and is clarifying some formerly hazy concepts of farmer-labor co-operation.

The leading farm organizations have differed in the past in their ideas on this subject. The Farmers' Union, representing in the main small farmers in northwest and southwest, has gone the farthest in advocating co-operation with organized labor. But now even this group comes out with a strong statement in opposition to the Mine Workers' move, and points out that co-operation with labor does not mean joining a labor organization.

"While most interests of farmers and labor are common, the approaches are not identical," says James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, in a statement approved by his board.

"Farmers and labor require their own types of organization for effective representation and promotion of their interests and for co-operation to promote common interests.

Task Facing Farmers

"It is the responsibility of the farmers to organize themselves. The control of farm organizations must be in the hands of farmers."

The other leading farm organizations express themselves even more strongly on this subject. American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives all look with disfavor on the Lewis movement.

Says Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange:

"The Grange is not opposed to labor unions. It believes workers have the right and duty to organize to protect themselves just as farmers have. . . . However, farmers need never expect Utopia by turning over their business to the labor unions to operate.

"On the face of the record, we doubt that the dairy farmers of the New York milkshed will receive benefits by paying dues to this labor organization, several times as large as the dues they have been willing to pay to their own farm organizations. On the basis of pure economics, we believe the dairy farmers will receive more income by plentiful production at fair prices than by adopting the policy of creating shortages."

Recently in the New York milkshed an organization was formed to be known as Free Farmers, Inc. It is made up of farmers who are members of State Granges, Farm Bureaus, the Dairymen's League, and the two largest farmer co-operatives in the East. President of the organization is Herbert W. Voorhees, President of the New Jersey Farm Bureau; vice-president is W. J. Rich, master of the New York State Grange. The purpose of the organization, according to its president, is to protect the farmers of the Northwest from exploitation by a labor organization. The organization will undertake to pay up to $10,000 for damage done to property by "strike, riot, or civil commotion."

The National Grange Monthly, reporting the formation of this organization, presents the application blank of the United Dairy Farmers' Division, District 50, U. M. W. A., and comments:

"It is hard to understand the reasoning under which dairy farmers would wish to authorize the Mine Workers' Union to dictate the prices of their milk and conditions of its sale."

The application authorizes the Union to act as bargaining agent in matters pertaining to price and sale of milk.

How far the Lewis dairy organization has gone in recruiting members is a subject of speculation. Latest figures given by the United Mine Workers Journal put the figure at 30,000 while the goal is the entire dairy industry, or 3,000,000 farmers. The Detroit area is reported to have some 5,000 of the total 30,000 members. Efforts to organize Indiana farmers were reported recently by the Indiana Farm Bureau. A protest meeting of Hoosier dairymen was held in Rockville, Ind., May 13, as a result of union organizing activities in that area, said to be the first reported in the State. Activity has also been noted in Wisconsin and is being opposed by the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

The Problems Ahead

So far, the big farm organizations have not taken any specific action to oppose the Lewis move because their leaders believe it will not appeal to the mass of farmers.

On the other hand, the dairy farmer has problems which he regards as serious; if he did not have them, the Mine Workers could not claim even 30,000 farmer-members.

Facing these problems, Mr. Patton of the Farmers' Union has this to say:

"The only sound opposition to such activities as District 50's cultivation of the farm field is to present a farmers' plan . . . having sufficient imagination, scope and practicality to appeal to farmers as a genuine solution of their difficulties. . . .

"Instead of letting the unholy influences of the commercial dairy interests upon milk co-operatives result in filling less and less of the consumers' needs at higher and higher delivered prices, co-operatives controlled by bona fide farmers must join with bona fide consumer groups to (1) sell milk to the consumer at a lower delivered price, thereby expanding consumption of milk and (2) get to the farmer a larger share of the consumers' dollar by wiping out unnecessary and inefficient middlemen's costs and profits."

The Birds' Ball Game

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a farm boy who worked all day in the fields or about the barns and slept at night on a cot in the attic under the roof of the farm house.

You needn't think that he minded sleeping in the attic a bit. He knew all sorts of things which no one else knew at all: where his friend, Mrs. Mouse, had made her soft nest and was raising the baby mice; what the spiders said to one another in their great dusty webs among the rafters and where Jimmy Chipmunk had put his little hoard of nuts. In fact, Jimmy brought them into the attic on purpose, through a little hole under the roof.

"I can't trust Mr. Squirrel's oldest boy," he explained, "and I have a cousin, myself, who isn't above taking another fellow's acorn if he comes across one. But here, under *your* eye, I'm sure they're perfectly safe."

Among the farm boy's friends were the swifts who lived in the chimney. In the late summer the young swifts used to talk to him often through the bricks in their twittering voices which sounded like a mowing machine cutting hay. The farm boy would answer them, of course, and greet the father and mother swift when they folded their dark uneven wings and dropped down into the chimney from the night, for the swifts liked flying about the world under the stars.

Running on the Roof

The farm boy knew all these voices, and all these presences, but one morning in early September when the birds were migrating in large flocks, he was awakened by a new sound.

Several dozen pairs of little feet were running and rushing over the shingled roof just above his head. Although the feet must have been small, they were rushing about so that they made a great rumpus very near his ear.

"Well, I never," thought the farm boy. "Who in the world is making all that noise?"

He lay and listened.

First the feet would tear westward down the roof one way, then suddenly there would be an especial commotion and all the feet would stampede back in the other direction. It was very early, but the farm boy knew he could never sleep in all this commotion. Besides, he was getting more and more curious.

There was a ladder in the attic leading to a trap-door in the roof, for use in case the chimney should catch on fire. Up this ladder the boy climbed in his bare feet, and, raising the door, carefully looked out.

The sky was just turning a pale blue and all the fields were sparkling with dew. But what held his eye was the scene just below him. He saw in a jiffy what had made the commotion. There were eleven bluebirds in blue sweaters with a big white B on each, and eleven robins in red sweaters with a big R on each of them, and they were deep in a game of football, using a small weazened apple for the ball.

Nearing a Goal

A kingbird was acting as umpire, blowing a whistle and rushing about, and a few swallows, sparrows, and finches were watching from the sidelines.

Now the robins had the ball and were tearing down the field for a goal!

But a big bluebird tackled, and the ball was rolling over the roof, and a bluebird center had swooped down and caught it, among much chirping and beating of wings from the bleachers.

The robins were larger, but the bluebirds were a little quicker on their feet. The game was quite exciting and the farm boy watched it through to a final tie between the two teams.

Then he gave a loud yawn before he could help it, and all the birds turned toward him, surprised and startled at seeing a human head poked up from near the ridgepole.

"Oh, I wouldn't hurt you for the world," exclaimed the boy. "I've enjoyed your game too. But you do play it very early. Would you mind going to that other roof under which there are only trunks and boxes for your game tomorrow morning?"

"Certainly," said the Bluebird captain and the Robin captain in one breath. "Anything to oblige you, though we birds don't call this early, you know. Still, human beings stay late in their nests, and we'll use the other roof gladly."

"Thank you," said the farm boy.

And for the rest of September, while the flocks of birds were still together, getting ready to go south, he would still sometimes hear their distant shouts and the far-off scrabble of their feet on shingles, but they never again played football over his head, and he never found out which team finally won.

To the First Star

The hired man
Does not own a piano.
He has no banjo
Nor violin.
The only flute
Or lute he possesses
Is his own young lips
And the song within.

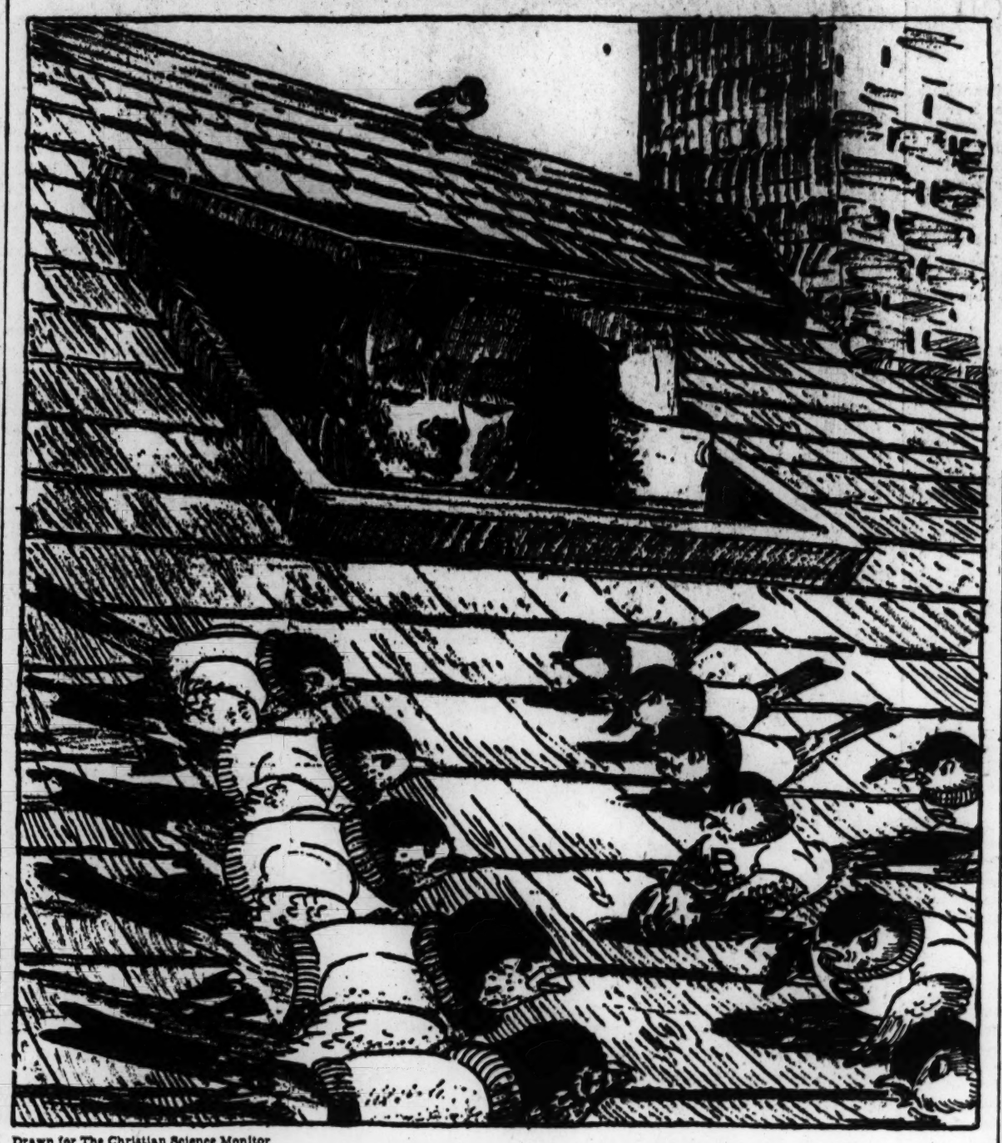
Now he goes with his pail
To the spring for water
And his whistling drifts back
Through the fading light,
Improvident beauty
Exact and fleeting
Scattered unasked
To the first star and night.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Woodpecker Lady

Up there in a shady
Old sycamore tree,
Is a little old lady
As pert as can be.
A woodpecker lady
With kerchief of red
That's tied like a crest
On the top of her head.
She wears a white apron
All starchy and neat;
And clings to the tree
With two tiny feet.
You can hear her each morning—
Rap-rappity-rap!
As she looks for her food
With a tappity-tap!
This little old lady
As pert as can be—
Have you seen her up there
In the sycamore tree?

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They were deep in a game of football—A drawing by Maurice Day

Making Tents for Your Summer Play

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—7

By Ray J. Marran

Vacation days are coming soon, with lots of time for outdoor play. And what is better for summer play than a good tent? With a tent to live in, you can play at being the hero in your favorite adventure books, while the backyard becomes frigid polar regions, burning desert sands, tropical jungles, mountain fastnesses or the shores of a South Sea island.

The easiest tent to make for play at home is an adaptation of the Boy Scouts' pup tent. It can be quickly put up or taken down, and easily moved about.

To make a pup tent of this kind, get a large piece of cotton cloth. An old sheet or cotton blanket will do, or a couch covering. If you must buy material, get inexpensive unbleached cotton sheeting.

Hang your tent covering over a horizonal pole that is supported at each end on a forked stick. A long straight branch of a tree, or a bamboo fishing pole will do to hold it up, or it may be hung on a rope that is stretched taut and firmly tied at the right height. Draw out the ends and sides of the covering to form a roof and side walls, using pegs and ropes, as shown in the illustration.

Choose Forked Uprights

The uprights that support the pole should be cut from forked tree branches, so that the Y at the top will hold the pole in place. Make the bottom ends of the uprights pointed, so that they can be pushed into the earth.

Be sure to hem the four edges of the material, to prevent it from tearing. Cut holes for rope ties at evenly spaced intervals along two opposite edges. Reinforce the holes with metal eyelets, or by sewing them with a buttonhole stitch.

A more elaborate play tent is built like an Indian wigwam, or tepee. It requires a framework of eight or more poles and a cloth covering cut to fit the cone formed by the frame. You may use bamboo fishing poles, six to eight feet long, or long, straight branches.

Tie the poles together with a rope wrapped loosely around one end, then stand them upright and spread the bottom ends outward to form a wide circle. The framework will now stand erect without bracing and you can cover it from top to bottom with small pieces of cloth, attaching the cloth to the poles with stout string.

A Circular Cover

If you prefer to make the covering of one piece, cut it to fit the shape of the cone framework. You may do this by cutting a large circular shape from unbleached sheeting, as shown in the picture, or by sewing smaller pieces together in a circular pattern.

The circular opening at the top of the covering of the tepee should be of the same size as the circle formed at the top of the framework cone. The circular edge at the bottom must be of the same circumference as the circle formed at the bottom of the framework.

Holes and tape ties are necessary to hold the material securely to the framework. Arrange them in and on the material as shown by the X and the O marks in the sketch.

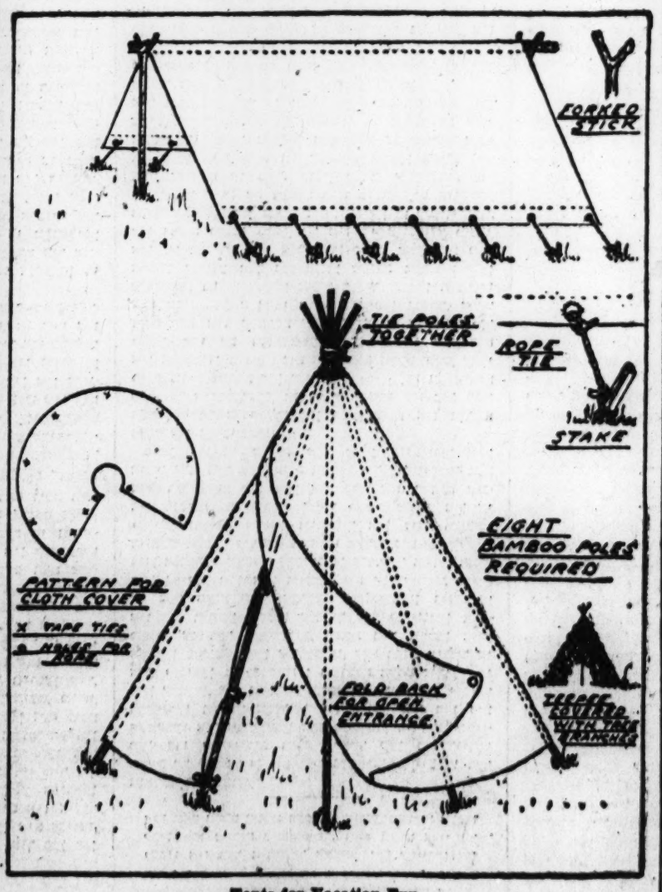
Make an entrance to your teepee by folding back the loose corner of the covering material, to form the tent flap, as shown in the picture.

Remember that the coverings for these tents are not intended to serve for camping, and do not expect them to be waterproof. Be sure to carry all books and playthings indoors before a rain storm.

A cloth covered tepee can be moved very easily from one place to another. Just bundle the poles together, leaving the cloth cover tied to the framework. When you have chosen your new location, spread the poles open over it, to form a circle.

A tepee may be covered with a thatch of tree branches, instead of cloth. Tie the leafy branches to the framework and to each other, with stout string, starting at the bottom and working upward. A leaf covered tepee cannot be moved easily, so choose your spot carefully before you build a play tent of this kind.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next, for another toy you can make for yourself.)



Tents for Vacation Fun

More Tales of Fact and Fancy

Book Reviews

We must tell you about a book that has won the approval of the Office of Civilian Defense and about which Mayor La Guardia says: "Little Oscar deserves the widest kind of circulation because he has a definite contribution to make to civilian defense." "Little Oscar's First Raid" will provide some fun for boys and girls and grown-ups, too—but that is not the purpose of this story-and-picture book, written by Lydia Mead, illustrated with Oscar Fabrès' drawings and published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, $1.

Follow Oscar through his ups and downs in his first air raid. When he fumbles he is drolly pictured in *red*, and he appears in *green* when he does the right thing. You see RED means DANGER and DON'T, while green means "go ahead." We, too, can learn, as Oscar did, the right things to do in an air raid and thus become useful, front-line citizens.

Mississippi Voyage

About Tennessee pioneering, is Charlie May Simon's new book, "Lonnie's Landing," illustrated by Howard Simon and published by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, $2. Back in 1838, Lonnie Blye, his brother Bruce and Grandfather Blye set out by flatboat down the Mississippi from Louisville, Kentucky, for New London—they thought—for that was where the real estate operator had sold them land. On his map it was shown as a thriving town. What they found was a wilderness, with only wild animals to welcome them. They decided to stick it out, forget their disappointment, and they called the place Lonnie's Landing. How it became home to them and later a growing settlement is a story worth reading.

"Twenty Little Fishes" by Ida M. Mellen, with pictures in color by Elsa Bostelmann, is arranged in four divisions, named for the places where these various fish may be found. 1. In the Big Aquarium, 2. In the Pond, 3. At Mr. Fishfan's House, 4. Little Fishes at the Seashore. Facts about the twenty, what they eat, how they spend their lives, their individual peculiarities are easy to learn in this fascinating book. It is attractively made, with large print, delightful and authentic pictures that will help boys and girls identify these fish in aquariums, ponds, on the beach or in a fish bowl. Author and artist are specialists, Miss Mellen was formerly Chief Aquarist of the New York Aquarium and Mrs. Bostelmann is famous for her undersea drawings. It is published by Julian Messner, Inc., New York, $2.

Are You Fond of Music?

"The Music Game: A Learn-To-Read-Music Story Book," by Lois Von Haupt, is entertaining and instructive. It is a sort of rebus book where the words to be guessed are note words made from music notes on the treble and bass staffs. The first story is easy, using only the treble notes C—G. They grow harder and more interesting and there are sixteen puzzles in all. This book is published by Howell, Soskin & Co., New York, $1.35.

Kathleen Carnes and Jerome Pastene have written a book for music-loving boys and girls, "The Child's Book of the Symphony," explaining, analyzing, and telling in simple, everyday language what audiences should look for in ten of the symphonies that have become favorites.

The best way to learn how to appreciate and understand music is to listen to music and to read all you can about the music you hear. In this book planned for your pleasure you will find facts about the symphony orchestra itself, short biographies of the composers of the symphonies discussed with themes written out in score, so that you can play them on the piano and become familiar with them. A list of the best recordings to use with this book appears at the end. The book is published by Howell, Soskin & Co., New York, $1.50.

Treasure Chests

Three books, all excellent collections of literature for children, traditional and contemporary, are useful and helpful guides for parents, teachers and others who are interested in the reading tastes of young people. They are: "Anthology of Children's Literature," edited by Edna Johnson and Carrie E. Scott, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $5; "A World of Stories For Children," collected by Barrett T. Clark and M. Jagendorf, published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, $5; "Story And Verse For Children," selected and edited by Miriam Blanton Huber, published by The Macmillan Company, New York, $3.50.

The first book in this group is a new edition of a collection published, under the same title, six years ago. Only slight changes have been made in the text, but the 16 full-page illustrations in color by N. C. Wyeth are a new feature that deserves special mention. The book has also an attractive new format. This is a treasure chest of choice selections from the best in children's literature, with an age range from six to sixteen. It might well be called a children's library in one volume—700 selections. An appendix gives lists of books, brief biographies of writers, and other useful information.

The "World of Stories for Children" is another one-volume library of the great fairy and folk tales and legends of the world, from the earliest times to the late 19th century. They are arranged for the use of parents, teachers and young people, with notes, reading lists and bibliographies.

The third book, Dr. Huber has designed primarily for the use of parents, teachers, librarians and all whose privilege it is to make books available to boys and girls and to share with them their own enthusiasm for good reading. A valuable addition to the home, school or public library is this well designed book, a discriminating selection of world literature for children.

Florence B. Sloan

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Mother" Engages in Education

"Oh, Mother Duvall!" hungry students shouted as they raced for the front porch, with the one o'clock bell still ringing: "Mother, we're starving!"

They dumped books on the marble-topped stand, the settee, the chairs and the floor; they piled overcoats on the first step of the winding stairway and then on up, step by step, as high as anybody could reach.

Somebody restlessly picked up a book from the stand—and started a landslide of treatises on chemistry and literature and economics. Somebody in another corner lifted the lid of the tiny unused organ, pulled out two or three stops, bore down on some yellow keys, and then tramped a sagging pedal with a big foot until from somewhere behind the keyboard a few squeaky sounds came forth.

While everybody was wailing and calling on him to be merciful, the dining-room door swung wide open. There stood Mother, a stout figure in a gray kitchen dress, her white hair untidy from hot work over the stove, her round face florid, her faded blue eyes twinkling.

There was a stout chorus: "Oh, Mother, you've saved our lives!"

She smiled and purred and chuckled as they pushed through the doorway and scrambled to their places at the long table. A few paused hesitantly for the briefest second, as if they had once lived where a meal was a ceremony. But most of them were eating almost before they had unrolled their napkins. Mother knew what college men required for sustenance. That was why her dining-room was always filled to capacity.

Toward the end of the meal, somebody called confidently: "How about a few more spuds, Mother?"

Mother nodded from where she stood by the oak buffet; and one of the three men, earning their board by waiting on table, hurried into the kitchen and quickly reappeared with a full dish of browned potatoes.

Somebody else said: "Yes, and another piece of this good apple pie, Mother."

There was a sudden great uproar and a flood of questions: "What do you think Mother does—run a pie factory?"

But Mother herself brought another piece for the famishing man, chuckling and glistening as she put it beside his plate.

So Mother fed them.

* * *

And, when they came back to the college town with a touch of gray in front of their ears, just to see what the old place was like and to learn whether the football team was as good as the teams used to be, they remembered Mother.

As the procession moved down the street toward the athletic field, trombones and heavy tubas rending the air; as the happy marchers behind the band proclaimed to the world at large what this particular team could do to any other team that professed to play football, they called to Mother. She sat on the front porch, amid yellowing maple trees, rocked quietly and watched.

"Oh, hello there, Mother!" And they waved long arms or flaming pennants.

After the game, somebody was sure to come to see her. Some man slipped into the house and called in undergraduate voice: "Oh, Mother! I'm starving!"

When Mother heard him, she hastily wiped her hands on the kitchen towel, tied a fresh blue apron over her dress so tightly that it made a great indentation round her body, pushed her hair back a little, and ventured in.

Ten or fifteen years sometimes brought changes. Perhaps she had to study the man's face for a moment. Then she lifted her arms in a gesture of recognition, seized the man's hand in both of hers, and exclaimed: "Oh-h-h-h, why, if it isn't Harrington! Why, I'd have known you in China. And how long has it been—fifteen years?"

"Eighteen, Mother, I'm sorry to say."

He had to look about a little at the increasing number of framed photographs of groups of college students that covered the walls. He paused before one.

"Mother, do you mean to tell me that I once was a hatchet-faced curly-head like that?"

She chuckled, and tried to comfort him by saying that he just ought to see some of the others who came back—stout and as bald as door-knobs.

"And the same old clock, I see, with the basket of blue and red flowers to hide the pendulum."

He started up. "Mother, is your clock right? I've got to scoot."

And Mother worked on again until she heard the next one.

* * *

Commencement was an important season for Mother, for always she was represented in the graduating class. On the day itself she was up early—almost before some of the weary commencement dancers had gone to bed—for she was excited at the thought of an important half-holiday.

Tremulous and expectant in her brown silk dress, with the cream lace collar, she hastened to the vast gymnasium where the exercises were always held. When she was seated, she regarded the army of fathers and mothers and sweethearts with the least bit of disdain. They behaved as if such occasions were unusual.

She listened attentively to what the well-known speaker, of whom she had never heard, had to say. But her great interest was in seeing the graduates march across the platform to receive their diplomas. There were several who had eaten in her dining-room, but Mother always held back her greatest smile for the appearance of the two or three whom she had educated. She had fed them, on her own account, with sometimes a little cash thrown in.

Once a distinguished-looking man stood up to receive an honorary degree, and she recognized him. She had to say that she had had better waiters, but perhaps even then his head was busy with great matters. And once, when the president stood with his spectacles in his hand and announced the gift of a new building for the college, it was from one of her boys.

* * *

After the president had conferred all the degrees, had said his parting word to the class, and the ponderous academic procession had moved out into fresher air, Mother hurried past the bowing, suffocating dignitaries, and on homeward to look after the dinner. Young men impatient to liberate the world must not be kept waiting.

Two or three of them brought fathers and mothers and fiancées; but there was plenty of room, with most of the students already away. After they all had eaten chicken and whipped potatoes and red jelly and salad and ice cream and home-made yellow cake, the men with the mortar-boards and diplomas and guests suddenly found themselves a little embarrassed when they tried to say good-by. But Mother was not. She held their hands in both of hers and wished them all kinds of great success.

Out on the sidewalk, one of the men asked his fiancée if Mother were not a sentimental old silly.

"She's an old dear," his fiancée replied; "that's what she is."

And the man felt better.

When the last of them had gone and the house was once again in order, Mother sat on the front porch and rocked. It was good just to rest.

But how quiet everything had become! The last automobile in the world had driven away. The houses across the street looked abandoned. A squirrel came down from somewhere, hung on the side of a maple tree by the sidewalk, frisked his tail and looked at her; and there was no one to frighten him away.

She sat on and on into the late afternoon—till supper-time. Then she chuckled, laughed and made a confession to herself. She was wondering how long it would be till the summer school opened. After the summer school, it would soon be September. They would come tumbling in again then. There was nothing like being busy with education.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN

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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Joseph Being Sold Into Egypt": *A Persian Miniature of the Sixteenth Century*

This delightful illustration of Joseph's arrival in Egypt still remains bound as a page in the beautiful sixteenth-century manuscript of Jami's *Yusuf u-Zulaikha*, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Old Testament story of Joseph has always held a universal and perennial interest. In the Islamic world, it was retold in Jami's famous poem. It is only possible to suggest the exquisite quality of one of these Persian books. Made by the court painters and calligraphers at Bukhara, they are unrivaled in their romantic and poetic beauty.

The leaves of this manuscript are varied in color. One leaf is pale blue, another pale salmon-pink, and a third cream-colored. The wide border about each small panel of text is ornamented with flowers and leaves thinly drawn in gold. On one of these delicately-colored pages is set the brilliant miniature of the seventeen-year-old Joseph being sold to Potiphar by nomadic tribesmen.

A fantastic boat floats on the brown river, silhouetted against the intense blue sky. Its mast is deep blue, speckled with gold, and the white sail is patterned with blue and gold arabesques. The shore is carpeted with wild iris and tiny, star-like flowers. The young Joseph, as the hero of the poem, has a flaming aureole of gold about his head. Without his coat of many colors, he wears a bright blue skirt. The other figures on the shore and crowding the boat are garbed in elegant costumes of yellow, brown, vermilion, blue, and green. All these clear tones are in lively contrast to the black boat with its border and ribbing of gold.

A. R. H.

I Have a Poet

Here I sit, reading a poet. There are quite a number of people in the reading-room; but one is not aware of them. They are inside the books. They move, sometimes, within the pages like sleepers turning over between two dreams. Ah, how good it is to be among people who are reading! Why are they not always like that? You can go up to one of them and touch him lightly; he feels nothing. And if in rising, you chance to bump lightly against the person sitting next you and excuse yourself, he nods in the direction from which your voice comes, looking at you, but not seeing you; and his hair is like that of a man who has been asleep. How pleasant that is! And I sit here, and have a poet. What a fortunate lot is mine! There are perhaps three hundred people here just now, all reading; but it is impossible that each single one of them should have a poet. (Heaven knows what they have!) There are not three hundred poets. But consider what destiny has done for me, the shabbiest, perhaps, of all these readers, and a foreigner: I have a poet!—From "The Journal of My Other Self," by Rainer Maria Rilke. (New York: Norton.)

To Understand a Persian Miniature

In the work of the Mohammedan artists there is the absence of what we call realism that is characteristic of the East, but in one point the productions of the Persian miniaturists differ from those of the Far East: the jewel-like color used by them. In their paintings you find superb color, which you enjoy for itself, regardless of whether it appears on a page showing a battle among mountains, a palace court where scholars are discussing philosophy, or a love scene in a garden. The mountains, the houses, the figures, the rose-bushes are all flat. But each is fine in color and drawn with astonishing sureness and delicacy. This precision of drawing was the result of two factors: the paintings are all small, being made for book illustrations, and the painters were trained as scribes, the man who could form beautiful letters being honored above the man who could only draw and paint. . . .

These illustrations deal for the most part with historic or legendary hero-tales and romantic poems. Fortunately, since few of us know these stories, the paintings can be enjoyed without reference to the subject—our pleasure is derived from the exquisite drawing and color. . . . In looking at Persian paintings we must forget our standards of physical beauty; in fact, much that we usually take for granted in Western painting finds no place in these miniatures. In one, for example, three scholars are shown seated upon a rug. You and I, hearing these words, would picture a rug flat on the floor, in perspective, the nearer edge wider than the farther one, the figures given the appearance of solidity, of mass, by the use of light and shade—that is, we would visualize the scene more or less photographically. Not so the Persian painter. His rug is a rectangle, drawn as though it were hanging on a wall directly in front of us. Against it are placed the scholars, each as flat as a pancake—no lights and shadows to make them appear rounded and solid. In an illustration showing a combat between two horsemen, with an army approaching from beyond the hills, one might expect the fighters in the foreground to be large by comparison with those in the distance: in the Persian miniature all the figures are of the same size. If, however, an important personage is depicted attended by his servants, they will in many cases be shown as but half his height; a device used by the Egyptians two thousand years earlier. To have a sympathetic appreciation of these miniatures, we must put aside a lot of our habitual notions about pictorial representation.—From "Fashions in Art," by Huger Elliott. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Doing the Works

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The secret of all true achievement lies in the understanding and application of Christ Jesus' words, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (John 5:30; 14:10). Humility and self-abnegation alone enable us to lay down the human sense of struggle to attain desired goals and become willing to let God work through us to accomplish His will. Such laying down of the human will brings peace to consciousness and opens thought to behold visions of success undreamed of in limited human planning.

Jesus set no bounds and knew no failure in anything he did, but in all that he did he gave God the entire glory. No sense of personal power clouded his pure consciousness to hinder the demonstration of God's will. No pride or vainglory dimmed the radiance of the Christ which he manifested. That he expected his followers to do the healing works should create in our hearts no doubt or incredulity, but rather awaken faith in man's God-bestowed ability to enjoy wider spheres of usefulness and service. For it is certain that in God's infinite plan there is a right place and work for each one, regardless of what human sense may claim, and it requires only willingness and obedience on our part to see the unfolding of His plan.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn that God is Mind, and that our business is to learn to express Mind in spiritual qualities. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us on page 295 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The manifestation of God through mortals is as light passing through the window-pane." And she adds: "The mortal mind through which Truth appears most vividly is that one which has lost much materiality—much error—in order to become a better transparency for Truth. Then, like a cloud melting into thin vapor, it no longer hides the sun." A windowpane covered with dust admits little light, and so do human beliefs, opinions, theories, fear, and sin admit little of the light of Truth. If we would aid in this great work of bringing the kingdom of heaven on earth, we must relinquish those things which impede our progress, and the first step is to learn to say humbly, as did Christ Jesus, "I can of mine own self do nothing." Having cast out any fear or unwillingness to take whatever human footsteps may be revealed to us through divine guidance, we are enabled to fulfill His purpose.

A student of Christian Science, seemingly in the depths of despair, was called upon to help another who was suffering severe pain. Silencing the human cry of self, she obediently took the necessary human footsteps, knowing that it is God who heals. As she prayed and worked, her consciousness was lifted above the sense of grief, and both she and the patient were healed. Thus did the loving Father meet the human need.

What capacities for true service or useful activity lie dormant within us, awaiting only our perception of the allness of God, good, to be spiritually unfolded! And no surer method will bring the realization of our at-one-ment with God, divine Mind, than an earnest willingness to obey Him. God said to Moses (Exodus 4:12), "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth." His promise is true for us likewise when we are divinely led to speak the healing truth. Fear, timidity, or arguments of lack of education, ability, or opportunity, cannot hinder the unfoldment of God's good plan, for He is the only power and governs the universe. Evil with its negative suggestions would attempt to usurp God's government and hinder the expression and achievement of good, but evil has no power, since God is all-power. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 102): "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness."

Many great deeds and much unselfish service to humanity will unfold as the result of the recognition in individual consciousness of God's power, and those who are truly in His service are learning to know no Mind or will but His. Such recognition prepares thought to receive spiritual ideas, the utilization of which aids in the restoration of harmony to mankind. God is ever speaking to the consciousness which is listening for His voice and entertaining only the thoughts which come from Him. There is no limit to the possibilities of achievement for one who acts in true obedience to divine direction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Song of a Night Warden

The moon is a silver shallop
On a wind-ribbed sand-spit of cloud
In the tide of a night-blue river
Where a star, with a wisp of shroud,
Is floating alone, and waiting
For the fast-dimming day to die
In the deeps of the amber distance,
And out of the nearer sky.

Then the moon will be launched, and drifting
With twilight under her keel,
She will sail across dark to daylight
With the little star at her heel.
She will lay white paths on the water,
And burnished tracks on the hill,
And travel out through the morning
With the small star following still.

Kate Rennie Archer

לאָמיר דורכפיהרען די ווערק פון דעם פאָטער

זו איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סיענס

דער סעקרעט פון אלע וואָהרע דורכפיהרונגען ליגט אין דעם פֿערשטאַנד און אין דער אַנווענדונג פון קריס־טוס יעזוסעס ווערטער, „איך קען פון מיר זעלבסט נאָר נים טהון.“ און, „דער פאָטער וואָס וואוינט אין מיר, דער טהוט די ווערקי“ (יוחנן ה:30; יד:10). נאָר דורך ענוות און זעלבסטאויפֿאָפֿערונג אליין קענען מיר בע־זיצען דעם מענשליכען נעפיהל פון קאָמף, וואָס מיר דענקען וואָס אונז העלפען הערגרייכען אונזערע וויל־שענס־ווערטהע ציעלען, און ווערען בעריישוויליג צו לאָזען גאָט ארבייטען דורך אונז, כדי פֿר זיך קענען דורכפיהרען זיין ווילען. פ זעלבע בעזיצונגען פון דעם מענשליכען ווילען בריינגען שלום צו דעם בע־וואוסטזיין, און קאָנען אויף דעם נעראַנט, כדי פֿר זאָלען קענען דערוועקט מאָנקענס פון קראַנק־הייט דער בעשרענקטער מענשליכער נעראַנט גאָט ניט אַהער נים בעפֿאָלקענונגס אדער נעיהלוס.

פֿאָר יעזוס איז נים נעווען קיין אַפּגעצויגענער און אויך נים קיין דורכשניט מענש יעדער זאָך וואָס פֿר דעם נעמאַכן, נאָר אין אלעם וואָס פֿר האָט יע נעמאַכן דעם פֿר אַפּגענקבען דעם נאַנצען כבוד צו גאָט. קיין נעפיהל פון פֿערזענליכער מאַכט האָט נים וועג פֿר־וואָלקענט זיין רייניגע בעווואוסטזיין וואָס זאָל הינדערן די דורכפֿאָרונג פון נאָטס ווילען. אויך האָט נים קיין שום שטאָלץ אדער בעריהמטקייט וועג פֿרמונגלעט דעם שטראָהל פון דעם משיח וואָס פֿר האָט עפֿענליך אויסגעדרוקט. אז פֿר האָט ערווארטעט אז זיינע נאכפֿאלגער זאָלען אויך מהון די הויליגדע ווערק דאָרט נים בעשטאַנען אין אונזערע הערצער קיין שום צווייפֿל אדער אונגלויבקייט; שטאָטעם, דאָרף אויפֿגעווקט ווערען אין אונז אונזער גלויבען אין דעם מענשען נאָם־נעשאַנקענער פֿעהיגקייט צו נענו־טען ברייטערע ספֿערעס פון ניצליכקייט און דינענדע. דען עס איז זיכער, אז אין נאָטס אונטערליכען פּלאַן איז דאָ א נעווייסער פּלאַץ און א נעווייסע ארבייט פאַר יעדען אויינעם, פּונקט ווי עס נעהען אלע מענשליכע חושים מענען פאַרשטאַנען, ווייל עס פאדערט נאָר אונ־זער ווילליגקייט און נעהאָרזאַמקייט צו דערוויזען די נעמעלונג פון זיין (נאָטס) פלאַן.

דורך וואָס וועלען בעפֿעטיגט אינפֿארמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סיענס קיינעם ניטפֿאָטען, וואָס וועדט אריינ־נעבען אין דער אידישער שפראַך. זאָל שרייבען און מאכען זיין פֿרלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פּאבליקיישונ־סאָסיעטי, באָסטאָן, מאַסאַטשוסעטס, י.ס.א.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The London Conference ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The prospective London conference between a bi-partisan group of American Congressmen and members of the British Parliament is the most significant promise in behalf of the future peace since the United Nations signed the Atlantic Charter.

The American people have come a long way in their recognition that it is pretty pointless for the United States to co-operate to win the war if it isn't going to co-operate to secure the peace. The purpose of the London meeting is to look a little more closely and a little more fully into the means of bringing this co-operation into being.

Something of the extent to which the nation has come to accept this co-operation as natural and necessary—indeed, almost as routine—is indicated in the quiet reception which has been given to the announcement that the proposal for the convening of such a conference was before the leadership of the House and Senate.

Not long ago a plan of this kind would have been looked upon as important and sensational. Now it is only looked upon as important.

Although the immediate project results from the informal invitation brought to Washington by an official of the British Government, the idea of an Anglo-American inter-parliamentary conference has had support on both sides of the Atlantic for months.

Among its staunchest and most far-sighted advocates has been Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, the assistant minority leader in the Senate, who, with the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act in 1941, foresaw then and urged that the time was at hand when Great Britain and the United States, for their own security, must devise a new "sanction of peace."

Scope of Conference

The proposed London meeting between a group of the elected representatives of the two countries —and possibly of the other United Nations—is not at all a formal treaty-negotiating, commitment-making, sanction-devising conference.

Perhaps it could best be put this way: because the nations failed to foresee and prepare against this war, they were unable to avert it. It is now all the more important to foresee the needs of the future peace and prepare to meet them if we expect to bring that peace into being.

That is the objective of the proposed London conference. It is conceived as a timely and valuable means of exchanging ideas and information between the political leaders of Britain and America. It is not a peace conference. It is a preparation-for-peace conference. If political preparation for peace is valueless, then such a conference is pointless. If political preparation for peace is natural and necessary, then such a conference is very much to the point.

In an extremely thought-provoking commencement address at Swarthmore College, Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, puts with new force the fallacy of setting up neat little compartments in our thinking labeled "prewar, war and postwar." They begin to look like detached and disconnected blocks in history's arch. But they are not detached and disconnected.

"Prewar, war and postwar" are no more separate or separable than one part of a river is separate from another. They are, as Mr. Perkins remarked, "a single and continuous struggle to achieve one goal." They are as continuous as childhood, youth and manhood, and while these are convenient labels, we are not misled into believing that youth is not profoundly affected by childhood, and manhood profoundly affected by youth.

Position of Co-operation

This truth lies behind the prospective London conference, for its sponsors, both in Congress and in Parliament, realize that the kind of co-operation which America and Britain achieve during the war will profoundly affect the kind of co-operation America and Britain will attain after the war. This is the reason why its advocates consider the conference timely and valuable.

There are other factors, as well. While it is clear that under the Constitution the President alone is charged with the negotiation of treaties, Congress possesses a right and an obligation of leadership in all national policies. And after this war there will be fewer and fewer national problems which do not have international implications. Acquaintanceship and understanding between Congress and Parliament will be as vital as acquaintanceship and understanding between President and Prime Minister.

Congress has recently, even before the war, been conscious that it has been playing an appreciably diminishing role in national government. Congress may well find its role greatly enhanced in preparing the way for international co-operation.

Provided, of course, its leaders accept the invitation to the meeting in London. From present information it would appear that favorable action only awaits the approval of the minority spokesmen, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., and Senator Charles L. McNary. This will be an interesting test to see whether the Republican Party is going to apply its Chicago resolution on foreign policy or whether a conference with their allies is too much participation in the peace for Messrs. Martin and McNary.

South America Speaks: Paraguay

Steamboat 'Round the Bend ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Nudging a mud bank of the Iguazú River without benefit of pier or quay, the sturdy little river steamer with its few brave lights confronts the vast land and vaster night. A few rays ripple on the dark water as it flows silently to its junction with the Paraná. Here is no hint of thunderous mists where the Iguazú falls 200 feet only 12 miles upstream. Moths and whirring insects of the jungle night make deck lights flicker with beating wings.

This is South America of the inland riverways. It is a tropical counterpart of the watershed drained by the Mississippi and its far-ranging tributaries, the Ohio and Missouri. But here the rivers are the Paraná and Paraguay and Uruguay, converging in the Rio de la Plata at Buenos Aires.

2000 Miles to Sea

Because of the strange inward tilting of the South American continent, which we first noted on the coast south of Rio de Janeiro, this river basin begins within sight of the sea, but its waters travel nearly 2,000 miles to reach the sea.

All of the large rivers run roughly parallel with the coast. Their headwaters arise deep in the interior of central Brazil. The Iguazú, one among many tributaries, begins near the city of Curityba and flows away at right angles to the coastline before merging in the Paraná.

Within this river network the country of Paraguay is suspended. Possibly no other country in the world is so completely a land of rivers. The Paraná swings along its borders on east and south to the point where the Rio Paraguay rolls southward as the main stem of these many waters.

Our river steamer on the Iguazú that night was headed south toward the Paraguay. When the last bale and barrel had been loaded, it slipped away into the night toward distant Buenos Aires.

River Funnel

Other boats whistle 'round the bend on their way to the Paraguayan capital, Asunción.

Quite close to Asunción, the Paraguay is fed by another sizable river which forms the long southern boundary of Paraguay as it runs westward to the Bolivian line.

One railway crosses into Paraguay from Argentina at the port of Posadas on the Paraná. Trains connect Asunción with the outside world over this line. Otherwise, Paraguay depends entirely on rivers for its outlets.

A factor of prime political significance in this geographical position of Paraguay is Argentina's dominance of the river funnel through which Paraguayan products must flow outward.

In Asunción, the river packet is more in evidence than the railroad. The mellow whistles of approaching boats are as welcome as in days of old Mississippi. Crowds gather at the excellent docks to welcome returning members of the family, or to send others off on a long voyage. The packets slip through channels lined with jungle, or pass cultivated land as level as a table.

Asunción itself retains much colonial atmosphere. Many visitors go away to write about cobblestone streets, and grass growing between the cobblestones. Such visitors ought to approach Asunción, not from super-modern Buenos Aires, but from Foz do Iguazú.

After seeing the hinterland where unbroken jungle knows no trails except those of the jaguar, and where the few settlers still carry side arms as in the Wild West, Asunción seems like a marvel of modernity. After battling with red mud on the few roads that exist, those broad smooth cobblestones of Asunción seem like four-lane highways. And of course there is paving in Asunción, more each year, smooth and fine.

Busses Creep

As in so many cities of South America, transport facilities are badly overworked. Small buses, as fragile in appearance as gangling insects, carry an unbelievable volume of perspiring humanity. Larger buses and streetcars help relieve the traffic at rush hours, but the buses still creep along. Every yard forward is a marvel of resilient springs underneath, and of resilient dispositions inside the narrow cabin.

Remarkably homogeneous and unmistakable as a type among other residents of South America, Paraguayans are intensely nationalistic. They pride themselves on being fighters, and have no intention of surrendering their independence, whether to larger countries next door, or to outsiders. That is one reason they have broken relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis.

Less demonstrative than most Latins, they seldom engage in public displays, and then tend to watch rather than to shout. Yet beneath their quiet exterior broods a temper which can flare hot and quick. Like the North American revolutionists of 1775, these people say: "Don't tread on me." That is a basic attitude of this proud, little-known land encompassed by mighty rivers.

To Change the Subject:

Two Penny Postal Cards ..... *By R. P. M.*

Here are two penny postal cards; two cents worth of pricelessness; the first in characters almost drawn, the latter a scrawl.

District x, Barrack y,
Unit z, Avenue G
Santa Anita Assembly Center
Arcadia, California

Dear Mr. & Mrs. M——

How are you and the Seniors? Our family is just fine and healthy. We are now located here after a most memorable evacuating journey from Los Angeles. There are about 15,000 Japanese living in fine barracks. This camp is really large and it seems we walk all day. Was so busy getting acquainted with the camp that I'm sorry I could not write sooner. We're just about settled in our new home.

As we are set in a large asphalt parking lot, there is no flowers or vegetables anywhere and we are really missing them. Would like to see how your yard is doing now.

My father and I are not working yet but my brothers are. They're in the mess hall where good food is served three times daily. Space is getting short so am signing off. G. K.

P. S.—Give regards to neighbor next door & also drop us a line.

Los Angeles

Dear G. K.——

We were very glad to receive your thoughtful card and to learn all was well with you. Will you tell all that there are many people who appreciate the grand sacrifice you are making for our cause and our Country. Our garden will never seem the same again until it is again under your care in the peace that is sure to come. We are quite proud of our fellow Americans.

Sincerely, Mr. & Mrs. M——

Two penny postal cards, light in weight but heavy with wartime meaning.

Paris Little Changed but Germans Run Everything

Theaters and music halls are open—Stores and industries taken over by occupation money.

The following account of Paris under the German heel, showing how the Germans are busy organizing in their own way everything — except fashion, comes from an observer who, after spending some years in Paris, is among the Americans returned to the United States by exchange arrangement on the Drottningholm.

By Philip Whitcomb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, May 25—If a flood of American tourists today were to burst on Paris, as normally they would at this time in a year of peace, they would at first be startled by signs of well-being. They would find 35 theaters, 25 music halls and countless concerts all open, not to mention the usual museums and parks. The cafes are full, the streets are full, and shop windows are attractive.

But after discounting rationing conditions, common in all war countries, competent observers would find that under the guise of peaceful and correct occupation, Germany is buying, in strict accordance with French law, every key factory and business.

Worse still that purchase is being made with France's own money.

The money is provided by about 380,000,000 francs daily due under the armistice for costs of occupation.

Always the German Way

An American visitor would be amazed to discover the Germans indulging freely their passion for showing everyone exactly how to do everything. French economy has been reorganized on the German plan with each industry self-contained and efficiency engineered from top to bottom.

Also on the German plan, all employers' associations and men's unions have been dissolved and one three-part single union has been formed with owners, workers, and technicians sharing equally.

German methods are being applied in agriculture, textiles, water supply—in short everything except fashions, which the Germans have not had the nerve to touch.

This Germanization appears purely temporary, to be hurled aside when the bomb of French individualism bursts again. Today it is imposed by two pressures.

The first is unwilling French admiration of the German economic system, which has crushed theirs like a tank going through cardboard.

The second is that the Germans hold the whiphand because they alone can give large orders to French factories, which must otherwise shut, and they alone can supply raw materials, as French imports are 80 percent cut off.

When the Day Comes

The general French determination is to rebuild the country physically, economically and spiritually in order that when the day comes, France will be ready. But the country is holding its breath while this rebirth is being planned because the threat that France once again may become the world's battlefield becomes greater daily.

Everyone in the Occupied Zone knows that about 500,000 Germans are preparing to beat off United Nations attacks while also forming a skeleton army for a possible invasion of England.

Completion in April of sufficient special boats for this invasion, plus the approaching completion of the ground organization for 4,000 German planes are responsible for a deep French fear that destruction may once again sweep the country.

Despite the mixture of humiliation, apprehension and pathetic hope, French agricultural and economic life gives a startling impression of vitality.

The German policy is continually to economize manpower and effort by reducing all possible causes of friction. Law enforcement is intrusted almost entirely to French police and French local government.

Jews have been completely removed from any contact with the public and any share or ownership in business, but may work out of sight of the public. The effect of this change is so far noticeable chiefly in the press, films, law and medicine.

Wide World

Nazis Collect Copper and Brass From Captured Motorcars

De Gaulle Move

LONDON, May 25 (ONA)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle as head of the French National Committee in London (Free French) has established a political alliance with representatives of all important Republican Parties in France, which before the war represented 90 per cent of the French electorate, it has been disclosed.

Free French spokesmen said that de Gaulle maintains regular contact with these new leaders of the "Fourth Republic," whose advice, based on first-hand knowledge of the conditions in France, frequently motivates the political, military and propagandistic activities of the National Committee in London.

Free French circles said that developments leading to the political alliance began almost immediately after Chief of State Marshal Pétain's decree dissolving all French political parties. At that time the junior leaders of the Republican groups secretly reformed their respective parties without participation of the former leaders who, rightly or wrongly, lost popularity through the trend of events.

Laval Totters With Failure At Martinique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 25—Can the flimsy hold the Laval regime has on the people of France be seen in the negotiations over Martinique?

Foreign diplomats stationed in Vichy point out that Pierre Laval's Government might have offered stiffer resistance to American demands for reassurances if it had enjoyed even a minimum of popular support.

For in standing up to the United States it obviously would have strengthened its position with an increasingly impatient Berlin.

Thus the success of the United States in the Martinique negotiation is seen in Vichy diplomatic circles as a serious diplomatic defeat not only for M. Laval but for Germany.

Weak in Negotiating

The Laval regime's intention to do what lies in its power to preserve its imperial sovereignty is definite, but its means are relative.

In addition to its insecurity at home the Government is obliged by distance and the difficulties of sending reinforcements to negotiate when and how it can.

In the negotiations with Japan over Indo-China at its moment of greatest weakness France lost everything but an extremely dubious legal sovereignty.

Apparently Vichy has accepted the inevitability of a similar status for Martinique and other French possessions in American waters.

More than 3,000,000 square kilometers (about 1,116,000 square miles) of the French Empire is already lost to Vichy—ranged on the side of the United Nations.

Much of it is very rich, and has 10,000,000 inhabitants. There still remains under Vichy control, however, the important possessions of North Africa and Senegal and these possessions, including Dakar, being closer to hand, have serious defense forces compared to those of outlying posts such as Madagascar and Martinique.

Pledges to America

In the negotiations over Martinique Vichy diplomatic circles were at pains to keep representations going. They recognized the special geographic position of Martinique and Guadeloupe and the importance these islands in their position in the Windward Islands might represent for the defense sector of America, particularly the Panama Canal.

The Vichy regime has sought carefully to retain sovereignty over its American possessions since the fall of France, and the accession of M. Laval to power does not appear to have changed this policy.

For some time in recent months and notably since the incident when a German submarine appeared before the port of Fort de France and debarked a wounded officer, repeated guarantees were given to the American representatives by the French authorities in Martinique.

Although the submarine had broken no neutrality regulations and immediately disappeared, its presence in the immediate vicinity of the port further accented American fears of the danger these islands could represent if enemy submarines received any protection or provisions there. Admiral Georges Robert with Vichy's consent gave new and reassuring information on these points.

The United States likewise has succeeded in gaining other guarantees. Vichy's inability or unwillingness to offer serious opposition to the United States on the West Indies question became obvious when no obstacles were placed in the way of Washington's desire to deal with Admiral Robert, Vichy continuing to regard him as its representative on the spot.

In this way Vichy avoided a further rupture with the United States. The chief difficulty remaining as seen from here is the question of the freighters and tankers which France cannot sell or lease to the United States under armistice stipulations.

Wide World

Strange Tourists

Laval Hinted Facing Ouster By Germans

BERN, Switzerland, May 25 (AP)—As Pierre Laval conferred in Paris today with German military and political leaders, said to have grown increasingly critical of his slowness in bringing France into full collaboration with them, Axis sources revived hints that the Vichy Chief of Government might step out.

Rumors were reported from Vichy that Jacques Doriot, turncoat Communist, might enter the Government or form his own collaborationist regime in Paris.

Informed persons in Vichy, however, expressed belief that matters had not yet reached a decisive stage.

M. Doriot has been an active advocate of collaboration with the Axis. In a speech May 16 he suggested his own readiness to take over if M. Laval was unable to put into effect a suitable program.

When Hesitancy Began

Observers said M. Laval's hesitancy started with the opening of United States discussions concerning the status of Martinique and that it seemed to increase as a result of the first phases of the spring fighting in Russia.

His concern now is the persistent Italian pressure for Nice and Corsica, they said, and his efforts are directed toward getting German assistance to bring that pressure to an end.

Italy's acquisition of the territory with German acquiesence could be achieved simply by a decree of the Armistice Commission—but Germany apparently has not yet given its approval.

From Berlin came dispatches suggesting Germany "still is waiting" and wondering where are "those tangible modifications" of policy expected of M. Laval.

"French Doubt Apparent"

The Italian weekly Relazione Internationale, in which Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano has an interest, charged that French "doubt in the victory of the Axis is apparent."

"If it were possible, she—France —would hinder the spiritual birth of the new Europe, . . ." said this journal. "Laval and his government forget they are nothing more than administrators of materials and territories of which the victorious Axis can dispose. . . .

"The Italian people demand from France fulfillment of their territorial unity."

The Italian Fascists and their government as well clamored a few years ago for Tunisia, Corsica and Nice, all French territory to which they laid claim.

Wide World

At the Place de L'Opera German Signs Point the Way

Second-Place Braves Tackle Three Eastern Rivals at Allston Park This Week

Casey Stengel Plays Two Each With Giants, Brooks

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel this week tackles a little matter which has been on his mind for some time. He plays a two-game series with the New York Giants, beginning today, and a similar set with the Brooklyn Dodgers, starting Wednesday. The manager of the Braves would like, more than anything else at the moment, to square accounts with Mel Ott and Leo Durocher. Although able to hold his own—or better—with all other rivals, Casey has taken a pushing around by these two easterners.

This, incidentally, is Stengel's final week at home before a long road trip. Following a single on Friday and a double-header Saturday with the Phils, the locals tour by way of Brooklyn, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago, for a total of 15 engagements.

Back in Second

Because they were able to take two of the four games at Shibe Park, the surprising Braves came home today in second place, a full game up on the St. Louis Cardinals and 5½ behind the leading Dodgers. Stengel was given a lift yesterday by Bill McKechnie, whose Cincinnati Reds took two from the Cards in the West. It would be a great move, therefore, mathematically or otherwise, for Casey to knock off the Giants and Dodgers during this home stay. It would put more light between himself and third place.

The hitting of the two catchers, Ernie Lombardi and young Clyde Kluttz, continues to sparkle for the Braves, plus the all-around play of Eddie Miller and the relief pitching of Johnny Sain. Lombardi this morning was second in the National League and going up daily. Miller, along with winning the second game at Phillie yesterday with a three-run homer, took 18 chances in the field for the day without an error. In the toughest defensive spot on the club, he has not booted one since May 13. Sain has relieved in three of the last four games.

Some 25,000 at Fenway Park yesterday saw the Red Sox finally batter down the troublesome Athletics, after dropping five in a row to them. The triumph was sparked by Manager Joe Cronin, who made his first appearance of the season at shortstop and hit a double and homer. He drove in a pair of runs. After watching Skeeter Newsome, sub for the injured Johnny Pesky, go hitless and make two errors in the opener, Joe picked up his glove and went to work in the nightcap.

However, Pesky probably will be back in there when his thumb is ready. Cronin did prove, though, that as a utility man, he is still a valuable cog in the wheel. Joe is one of those ball players who will be able to hit as long as he can walk up to the plate. The day also marked Yank Terry's second win and his first since April 18, when he beat the Yankees.

Sox at New York

Speaking of the Yankees, the Red Sox are playing them in New York today and tomorrow. Having slipped to the bottom of the American League's first division, the locals must step up their pace if they hope to get back into the thick of the pennant race. Actually, they were six full contests in back of the front-running Yanks this morning, two from the Indians and one from the Tigers.

The Red Sox star of the moment continues to be Bobby Doerr. On top of baseball's Big Six early today with a fine .411 average, the second baseman with the pull hitter's stance was sporting a batting streak of 11 games. Not since the second game of the series with the Browns at Fenway Park on May 2 has Bobby been under .400. In his 11-game streak he has moved at a .422 pace and gone from .403 to .411. When above .400 it takes a flock of hits to rise, but Bob has done it.

Briefs . . . All big league clubs must be down to the 25-player limit by midnight . . . The Red Sox have only 24 men . . . The Braves, however, had 26 when this was written . . . They will probably drop a pitcher . . . Paul Waner needs 18 more hits to reach 3,000 . . . Johnny Sain at 12 has been in more games than any other Braves pitcher . . . Mace Brown tops the Red Sox at 10 . . . Bill Conroy caught the second game for Cronin yesterday, his first appearance since his April 28 injury . . . Ted Williams holds a pair of league leads with his 11 homers and 41 runs batted in.

War Cup Soccer Game Results In Overtime Draw

LONDON, May 25 (CP Cable)—Sunderland and Wolverhampton played a 2-2 draw Saturday in the opening game of the home-and-home total-goals-to-count series for the football league War Cup.

A crowd of 35,000 saw the hard-fought game in which the favored Wolves had to come from behind late in the second half to even the score. The second game will be played May 30.

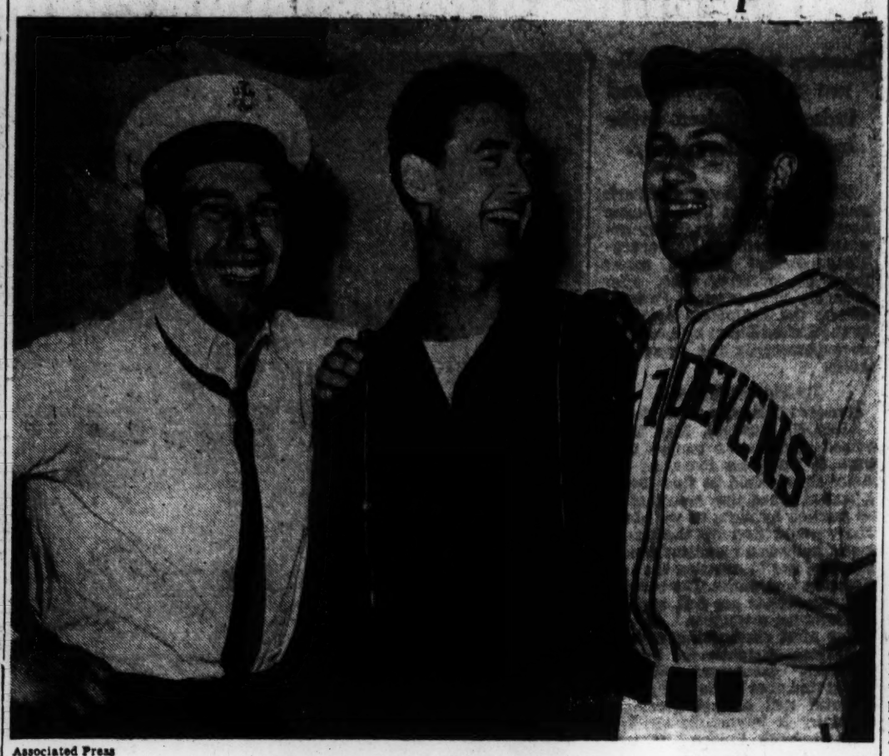
Interest is still at peak pitch in the football league proper, however, with four teams sharing first place — Blackpool, Northampton, Manchester United, and Liverpool.

Northampton put together the highest score of the day, trimming Stoke City 10-0 while Manchester United won 3-1 from Manchester City.

Liverpool had a chance to move ahead of idle Blackpool but lost 3-2 to Blackburn after extra time.

Aberdeen beat Dundee 6-5 on the round to win the Scottish Northeastern League Cup. Dundee won the first game 4-3 a week ago but Aberdeen fought back for a 3-1 overtime victory yesterday.

Now in Nation's Service Line-Up



Associated Press

Three Stars of a Kind Team Up

Bobby Feller (left), Cleveland Indian star pitcher and now Chief Boatswain's mate in the U. S. Navy; Ted Williams (center), slugging outfielder of the Boston Red Sox and newly enlisted in the U. S. Navy Air Corps as a flying cadet, and Hugh Mulcahy (right), private in the United States Army, talk it over before the Army and Navy Relief Fund double-header at Fenway Park, Boston, last Saturday.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

On the Red Sox Bench

The Red Sox were in their dugout at Fenway Park, watching the Athletics take batting practice, when a heavy Army bomber flew over.

"That must be one of those big babies," said Ted Williams. "It could do a lot of damage in a few minutes."

"Those big ones can be hard to handle sometimes," said Jimmy Foxx. "In a storm it gets so rough up there it takes two men to hold the controls.

"I've never flown one of them, of course," Double-X continued. "But I flew an American airliner from New York to Boston one time and when we ran into a little bumpy weather, she handled like a Mack truck.

Hard To Turn

"You're all right as long as you hold a straight course," Jim said. "You can make the controls fast and she'll fly by herself. But if you try to make a turn in one of those big 12-passenger ships, you have to throw all your weight against the rudder sometimes before she'll swing around. Those heavy bombers must be tough when loaded with bombs."

"Think you'll ever get to fly one of those?" a baseball writer asked Williams.

"I'll fly anything they want me to fly," Ted answered.

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston club came into the dugout and said something to Foxx.

"A couple of great hitters right there," said Tom Daly. "That Collins could hit anyone. He could hit them anywhere he wanted to. You couldn't stop him from hitting to right field on the hit and run. He'd pull anything."

Hit Home Run

"I heard something the other day that makes me wonder about those old-time hitters, though," said Williams. "Collins was in a slump once, and when he asked Kid Gleason for a bat with a base hit in it, Gleason handed him a fungo stick. And do you know what Eddie did? He hit a home run."

"It must have been inside the park," said Skeeter Newsome.

"No, sir," said Williams. "He hit the ball into the bleachers."

"I saw Bing Miller do that once in St. Louis," said Foxx.

"Collins must have used a heavy fungo stick," said Larry Woodall. "Nobody could lift a ball that far with a light one. Anyway, I don't see how they could."

"Well, I know one thing," Williams went on. "Bob Feller couldn't have been pitching. He'd break the bat in half. The ball must have been thrown to Collins underhand."

Practice Pitcher

Joe Dobson had been throwing batting practice for the Red Sox, and having done some running, disappeared into the tunnel that leads to the clubhouse.

"We had 30 minutes of batting practice today and I got to hit just once," said Lou Finney. "Dobson was so tough we couldn't even get around twice. He was throwing curves and sliders and a change-up. If he pitched that way in a ball game, nobody would ever beat him."

"That's right," nodded Jim Tabor. "We ought to have 40 minutes when he's throwing. We ought to do something to get around twice, at least."

"We ought to have 40 minutes anyhow," said Williams.

"You wouldn't be satisfied with an hour and 40 minutes," said Mike Ryba.

"Well, maybe not," Ted answered. "But you could have made it that, because you were around when they invented the rule."

"Never mind that," said Bobby Doerr. "Let's get the Athletics. The way we play against them, you'd think they had the greatest club in the world."

Hogan Tees Off In PGA Tourney At Seaview Club

ATLANTIC CITY, May 25 (AP)—Ben Hogan's wrist was better early today and the little professional from Hershey, Pa., teed off at his appointed time in the opening round of the 36-hole qualifying test for the P. G. A. championship at the Seaview club.

Hogan, second favorite after Byron Nelson to win the title, was forced to quit in the middle of his final practice round yesterday and it was thought he might withdraw. But after he had hit about a dozen practice balls this morning he announced happily that he would play.

Ben proceeded to look very good as he shot the first nine in 35, one under par.

Another early starter, Tom Harman, of Montclair, N. J., also had a 35, but most scores were running high and the boys had not yet reached the real "gnat country" on the back nine.

Sports Around the Hub

Hale America Golf Under Way

Preliminary skirmishing in the golfing play-downs which will wind up in the Hale America tournament at Chicago June 18-21 took place all over the country today as linksmen started out on the first stage of the tourney to benefit the Navy Relief Society and Service Relief Organizations.

Today's test was a 36-hole affair with the qualifiers becoming eligible for sectional open tournaments at 54 holes of medal play June 5-7. Qualifiers in these sectional events will become eligible for the final at Chicago at 72 holes.

Automatic Qualifiers

Locally, golfers met at Woodland in Auburndale and at Grand View in West Boylston. A third course, United Shoe, was named but as only two golfers entered the tournament there—John Hanify and Mel Demarais—the event there was cancelled and these two became automatic qualifiers.

It can hardly be said that the club-swingers have turned out in enthusiastic numbers for the Hale America tournament, for including Hanify and Demarais, only 19 golfers were competing for local places. At Woodland, with six places open, the field included Dick Presbrey, Carl Peterson, J. Howard Bushway, Carl Moore, John O'Donnell, J. E. Mahoney, John Corcoran, Fred Corcoran, Fred McGlone, Joe Fay, Lester Kennedy, and Ted Bishop. At Grand View, with three places available, the field included Vin O'Bey, Jack Reidy, Ralph Sawyer, Henry Cordes, and Joe Monahan, Jr.

Bishop, former State amateur and present New England amateur champion, tuned up for the Hale America by setting a new course record for competitive golf at Wollaston Golf Club. Playing in the M. G. A. metropolitan style four-ball tournament there over the week end, the Woodland star had a six-under-par 67. Bill Maloney helped Bishop a stroke to reduce their card to 66 and win low gross, while low net went to Bishop and J. Howard Bushway with their 67-66.

Thorny Lea won the Metropolitan Four-Ball League championship for the second straight year yesterday, with Arnold Blackwell contributing an eagle 2 at the second hole at Tedesco to aid his team defeat Tedesco by two points—297 to 299. Salem County was third at 300.

Ninety-nine times out of 100 may be pretty good shooting when you are on a skeet range, but all it got E. T. Matsuki of Waban was runner-up honors to Dedham's Dick Shaughnessy yesterday. Dick did not miss as he won his fifth straight individual championship at the Massachusetts All-Bore Skeet Shooting Tournament at Norfolk. In the women's division Mrs. Robert G. Vance of Waban was victorious, after defeating Mrs. Walworth Pierce of Boston in a shoot-off.

Briefs: The New England Baseball League courageously opened its season yesterday and was rewarded with a turnout of nearly 10,000 fans in three cities . . . Lynn beat Quincy 3-2 before 3,500 . . . Worcester trounced Fitchurg 12-2 before 2,500 . . . And Pawtucket defeated Woonsocket 5-1 before another 2,500 . . . Princeton made sure of retaining its Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League title last Saturday by defeating second-place Harvard, but the Tigers had to go 14 innings to do it . . . The score was 6-5 . . . Longwood Cricket Club announced the 17th annual State tennis championships for boys and junior boys, and girls and junior girls the week of June 22 . . . Hal Johnson of Alabama, a native of Norwood, Mass., has entered the N. E. A. A. A. U. track and field championships at Boston College June 6 . . . Johnson may set a new record in the shotput, inasmuch as he recently won the Southeastern Conference shotput with a 53-3¾ heave.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	107	16	44	6	34	.411
Cronin	8	1	3	1	3	.375
Pesky	132	26	42	0	8	.318
Newsome	35	4	11	0	5	.314
Williams	122	27	38	10	41	.311
Fox	96	15	30	0	20	.302
Di Maggio	137	27	40	3	11	.292
Tabor	136	17	39	0	17	.287
Foxx	100	18	27	5	14	.270
Peacock	85	6	21	0	6	.247
Lupien	34	4	7	0	1	.206
Conroy	37	3	7	1	5	.189
Finney	41	3	7	0	0	.171
Campbell	3	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	34	7	13	1	5	.382
Lombardi	89	13	31	0	17	.348
Kluttz	51	5	16	0	9	.314
Fernandez	122	21	47	3	23	.300
Holmes	144	13	41	3	9	.285
Demaree	51	5	13	1	13	.255
Miller	132	16	40	4	14	.303
Wagner	100	15	26	0	12	.260
Sisti	97	20	25	3	16	.258
Cramp	64	7	16	0	7	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	30	1	8	0	3	.231
Ross	26	3	6	1	3	.214
Cooney	77	11	16	0	3	.208
West	104	10	21	0	3	.202
Masi	16	0	1	0	0	.063

College Track

Results May 23

By the Associated Press

Army 75, Pittsburgh 51.
Iowa State 94, Chicago 33.
Yale 75, Harvard 60.

College Baseball

Results May 23

By the Associated Press

Yale 2, Fordham 1.
Penn State vs Army, canceled.
Princeton 6, Harvard 5. (14 inns)

College Golf

Result May 23

By the Associated Press

Army 7, Colgate 2.

Pole Vaulter Sets Outdoor World Record

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (AP)—Schoolteacher-athlete Cornelius Warmerdam, who has been kicking holes in the pole vault ceiling since the spring of 1940, had a new record today in the latest effort to determine "how high is up" in this event.

In the Northern California Relays at Modesto last Saturday night he vaulted 15ft. 7¾in. to better his own outdoor record set three weeks previously at 15ft. 6⅞in. Accredited officials were present in sufficient numbers to assure its eventual acceptance as a new American mark.

Warmerdam is the only athlete in history who has vaulted 15 feet or more but he cannot explain how he consistently manages to propel his lean six-foot frame over the bar at such extraordinary heights.

Possible But Improbable

The 16-foot ultimate which well wishers have set for him is possible but improbable, in his opinion. After his latest record vault, he said he thought he could increase the height to 15ft. 9in. His coach, Charles Hunter of the San Francisco Olympic Club, disagrees with that peak to the extent of predicting a future flat 16 feet for the Piedmont High School study hall master.

Coach Hunter based his prediction on the fact that in vaulting 15ft. 3 in. on his sixth jump Saturday night, Warmerdam cleared the bar with at least seven inches to spare.

The bar was raised to an even 15ft. 8 in. After missing the first two tries, he cleared on the last effort. Before the height could be remeasured, an excited sub-official knocked off the bar while rushing to congratulate the record-breaker. When it was replaced and measured again a new sag in the cross piece cost Warmerdam ¼ of an inch.

15 Feet 24 Times

Warmerdam has vaulted 15 feet or more 24 times against competition and three times in individual exhibitions. Five of the competitive appearances were indoors. He established the American indoor record of 15ft. 7¼in. in Boston last Feb. 14. Indoor competition has no official world's recognition.

Warmerdam is slated to compete in the National A. A. U. championships in New York next month. He may appear in a special event in the National Junior College championships at Visalia, Calif., this week end.

Dean Thrills Crowd in Cub Park Contest

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Dizzy Dean still has plenty of crowd appeal and enough strength left in his officially retired right arm to sign at least a couple hundred autographs and pitch one inning of ball.

Diz returned to Wrigley Field as manager of an All-Star team yesterday, opening the game on the mound against Satchel Paige and a Negro aggregation of Kansas City Monarchs. The former Cub and Cardinal hurler fired over some curves and several whiskered fast balls to set down the first three batters to face him without a hit. Then he turned the chores over to John Grodzicki of Fort Knox, Ky., former Columbus pitcher in the American Association.

Dean spent the rest of the game in the coaching boxes while the Monarchs belted out a 3-1 decision. But Ol' Diz got most of the plaudits from the 29,755 fans—10,000 more than the White Sox drew in their double-header with Detroit on the southside.

The crowd was somewhat disappointed when Bob Feller, former Cleveland speedballer who was to take over for Dean, failed to show up. Feller sent a telegram announcing that the Bureau of Personnel had ordered his immediate return to Newport, R. I., for active duty. He was to have turned over his fee for pitching to Navy relief.

Paige in seven innings allowed the All-Stars only two blows, both in the third, which produced their one run. Joe Gallagher, formerly with the Yankees, Browns and Dodgers, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., singled, advanced to second on Grodzicki's hit, to third on an error and came home when Grodzicki was forced at second.

Big Zeke Bonura, who has played with four major league clubs, including both Chicago teams, was signally honored. He received a basket of flowers and a radio in a brief pre-game ceremony. Zeke, now at Camp Shelby, Miss., showed nice form at first base but failed to get the ball much past his waistline at the plate.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	7	3	0	1.000
Chase	3	1	0	1.000
Dobson	3	3	1	.000
Newsome	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	7	4	3	.571
Brown	10	1	1	.500
Terry	5	2	2	.500
Judd	1	1	0	.000
Ryba	4	0	1	.000
Butland	3	0	0	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	5	3	0	1.000
Sain	12	3	1	.750
Earley	6	3	1	.750
Javery	11	3	3	.500
Yost	6	3	3	.500
Tobin	11	5	5	.500
Salvo	6	1	3	.333
Wallace	4	1	3	.333
Hutchings	6	0	0	.000
Donovan	5	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Pickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

American League Missed Opportunity for Purses

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Missed Grand Opportunity

The Red Sox-Athletics game, supplemented by Bob Feller and Hugh Mulcahy, grossed $13,221.45 for the baseball contribution to the Army and Navy Relief Funds last Saturday. This sum ranks second among four games in totals contributed. New York at Brooklyn topped $59,000, Pittsburgh at Philadelphia drew only $3,732.20 and the Yankees at Washington pulled in only $9,825.26. In plain figures the game at Brooklyn (in behalf of the National League cause) more than doubled the total of the two American League games. Had the A. L. magnates been smart they would have booked the Yankees and Red Sox for the funds and had purses for those worthy causes which might have dwarfed the N. L. Brooklyn and the Giants were natural rivals and the best the league had to offer. The National League figured the best was none too good.

Only Solace for Blue

Another clean sweep for Harvard over Yale in crew. The Crimson-tipped oars pulled away from the Elis in all four races—combination, freshman, jayvee, and varsity—at Derby, Conn., on Saturday, and the only solace for the Blue was an expected dual track meet triumph, 75 to 60, that was tainted slightly because it was home grounds for Yale in a year Harvard was entitled to them, but yielded to an Eli-requested transfer, and anyone will tell you home grounds mean points.

Yale Wants to Give Up

Due to present war conditions Yale has plans to drop intercollegiate crew racing and maybe more, and has already knifed the expense of the boathouse at Derby. There will be rowing at Yale, but of intramural sort. This is a point of grievance to Bill Bingham, Harvard director of athletics. He wants to continue crew on full-time basis even if the expense has to be borne by conscription. There is much to be said for both viewpoints and the fact that Harvard has upset precedent and has beaten Yale in varsity crew seven straight for the first time since the sport started back in 1852 has nothing to do with the reasoning. It is too bad that Stroke Darcey "Bus" Curwen could not match his great crew with that of the Washington Huskies for the "World Title."

They've Done It Again

Those unpredictable Braves added another chapter to their oddities of baseball. Jim Tobin won his own ball game from the Chicago Cubs recently by setting a record for a pitcher with three home runs. Then Frankie Frisch fell into the dugout when his pitcher walked the winning run in for the Braves in the 10th inning and Saturday the fortune turned, but not the oddities, when Johnny Sain, relief pitcher, slipped on the rubber to cause a balk and hand the Phillies the winning run in the ninth to lose, 6 to 5. The box score boys in the press row shudder every time the Braves play because Casey Stengel may insert any and all the players on the roster in behalf of "strategy." Their one consolation is that the roster is limited to 25 players as of tonight.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Modesto, Calif.—Cornelius Warmerdam set unofficial world pole vault record by clearing 15ft. 7¾in. at North California Relays. It added ⅞ inch to his own outdoor mark and a half inch to his best indoor effort.

Durham, N. C.—Majority of Minor League teams along southern half of eastern seaboard instructed by army to turn off lights in baseball parks at 9:15 p. m. as protection for coastwise shipping.

Washington—Mickey Cochrane, who piloted Detroit Tigers to World Series and who now is Lieutenant in U. S. Navy, named manager of All-Star service team which will oppose major league squad in charity game at Cleveland on July 7.

Bethlehem, Pa.—George W. Hoban of Baltimore, star halfback of Lehigh football teams 30 years ago named head football coach by his alma mater, succeeding the resigned Glen Harmeson.

Derby, Conn.—Harvard covered two-mile course in Housatonic River in 10:09 2-5 to defeat Yale for seventh-straight year in nation's oldest intercollegiate sports event.

Fall River, Mass.—Fall River won the national amateur soccer championship by edging Morgan, Pa., 4 to 3, with Bill Isadore's goal on a penalty kick providing the winning margin.

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale track team, piling up its margin of victory in the second and third places, defeated Harvard, 75 to 60, here in the 49th renewal of the track and field rivalry between the two universities. Yale took eight first places to Harvard's seven. A soggy track kept all records intact.

Cincinnati—Anthony Terlazzo of York, Pa., lifted 760 pounds to win for the 10th straight time the 148-pound class championship in the national A. A. U. senior weight-lifting contests. Second to Terlazzo was Roger Deri of Woonsocket, R. I., with a lift of 715 pounds. Joe di Pietro of Patterson, N. J., won the 123-pound class title with a 565-pound lift; and in the 132-pound class Joe Mills of Central Falls, R. I., and Hyman Schaeffer of Brooklyn tied at 635 pounds, with Mills getting the award because he weighed less. Frank Kay of Chicago defended his 181-pound class title with a lift of 860 pounds, and Earl Hosmer of Baltimore was second with 756.

Camden, N. J.—Haverford (Pa.) School won the national junior eight-oared rowing championship, dethroning three-time winner Shrewsbury (Mass.) High School in a race highlighting the eighth annual regatta of the Schoolboy Rowing Association of America.

Ypsilanti, Mich.—The National A. A. U. track relays will be held in Passaic, N. J., June 27, Dr. Lloyd W. Olds, chairman of the track and field committee, has announced.

Cambridge, Mass. — Princeton clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League title by defeating Harvard, 6-5, in a 10-inning battle in which Tiger Captain Bill MacCoy scored the winning run.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	23	10	.697	
Cleveland	22	14	.611	2½
Detroit	22	15	.550	4½
Boston	18	16	.529	5½
St. Louis	17	21	.447	8½
Philadelphia	17	23	.425	9½
Washington	14	21	.400	10
Chicago	13	23	.361	11½

Results May 23

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
New York 8, Washington 4.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1.

Results May 24

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5. (8 inns.)
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 14, Chicago 0.
Washington 9, New York 8.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	26	11	.703	
Boston	21	17	.553	5½
St. Louis	19	17	.528	6½
Pittsburgh	19	20	.487	8
New York	18	20	.474	8½
Cincinnati	17	19	.472	8½
Chicago	17	20	.459	9
Philadelphia	13	26	.333	14

Results May 23

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.
New York 5, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4.

Results May 24

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. (11 inns.)
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 6, New York 0.

Minor Leagues

Results May 24

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 8-0, Rochester 0-3.
Baltimore 13-6, Newark 8-7.
Montreal 14-0, Buffalo 0-4.
Jersey City 3-0, Syracuse 3-3.

American Association

Minneapolis 3-7, Toledo 1-3.
Columbus 2-0, St. Paul 1-3.
Kansas City 3-0, Louisville 1-3.
Milwaukee 4-1, Indianapolis 3-3.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 5-4, San Diego 3-5.
Seattle 6-0, San Francisco 1-3.
Sacramento 3-3, Hollywood 1-8 (1st game 10 innings.)
Los Angeles 3-7, Portland 3-3.

Southern Association

New Orleans 6-1, Atlanta 4-0.
Birmingham 7-6, Chattanooga 6-5.
Knoxville 6-4, Little Rock 3-3 (1st game 10 innings.)
Memphis 3-2, Nashville 2-1.

Eastern League

Williamsport 3-5, Springfield 1-9.
Wilkes-Barre 4-6, Binghamton 3-3 (1st game 10 innings.)
Hartford 4-1, Elmira 2-3 (1st game 10 innings.)
Albany 4-1, Scranton 3-1 (1st game 11 innings, 2nd called end of 9th because of Sunday law.)

Texas League

Fort Worth 3-4, Tulsa 2-5.
Shreveport 8-2, Beaumont 4-5.
Dallas 4-1, Oklahoma City 1-3.
Houston 4, San Antonio 2.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 24.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Albany	15	6	.714
Binghamton	14	8	.636
Scranton	13	8	.619
Wilkes-Barre	13	10	.565
Hartford	11	12	.478
Williamsport	10	13	.435
Elmira	9	15	.375
Springfield	4	18	.211

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
and at Braves Field . . . . . Sta. 5000

COMING IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of May 29, 1942

HOW TO TELL THEM — By Mary Hornaday
Picture spread of the "fixings" on sleeves and shoulders that distinguish the rank and branches of the United States military services.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR EPICUREANS — By Pearl Strachan
An evening with the Junior Epicurean Club of Boston, whose members learn the fine art of French cooking for the sum of twenty-five cents a month.

THEY'RE IMPROVING ON THE IMPOSSIBLE — By Harlan Trott
The Maritime Commission and the shipbuilding industry have joined hands to push the defense output to the point of "too many" ships, which should be just the right number.

AUSTRIA'S PEARL IN A NAZI SETTING — By Georg Bittner
Happenings in Vienna, once famous for its joyous atmosphere and good food, and now reduced by a tyrannical foe to a famished, half-deserted village.

YOUNG BRITAIN LENDS A HAND — By Eileen A. Soper
There's not an idle hand in England. The children—defenders of tomorrow—are taking active responsibilities in field and garden, digging, harvesting, and caring for livestock to further the nation's food program.

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MENNEN
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Commerce and Finance

Small Manufacturers Seek Opportunity to Produce War Goods

Business and Industry

Steel Output Drops ½-Point To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined ½-point during the past week to 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"While production and shipment of steel are at an unprecedented rate," continues the report, "demand is outrunning best efforts of the industry and war requirements are crowding out practically everything else.

"Critical ratings are moving up steadily and producers who have been forced to refuse all business rated below A-1-a are receiving directives which jeopardize commitments even at this top rating. Steelmakers who have been able to promise delivery at lower priorities find the margin steadily narrowing.

"While there is variation in ability of steel producers to make delivery promises the difference is small. Plates are entirely on an allocation basis.

Bars are tightening to a degree that allocation may be applied soon, few promises being made on A-1-c ratings, most makers being unable to consider anything under A-1-a.

"In sheets a slightly wider range is possible, some producers rolling A-1-d ratings last week, while making no promises under A-1-b or A-1-c. Tonnage on books of some producers ranges down to A-1-j, with slight hope of delivery within a reasonable time. Merchant pipe output is suffering from application of priorities back to the ingot and A-1-b is necessary on most orders.

"Consumers able to use bessemer steel instead of open-hearth are getting better deliveries but shift to this grade is constantly raising the level of ratings, which has tightened considerably in recent weeks.

"Structural shapes are coming to the front as a factor in shipbuilding, though not as important as plates. Since plate supply has been lifted to meet requirements of shipyards, largely by product of converted continuous strip and sheet mills, shape supply has not kept pace with plate fabrication."

War Incomes Seen Virtually Exempt From Income Taxes

James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance, declared before the Harvard Business School alumni that 75 per cent of the people enjoying expanding incomes as a result of the war are now virtually exempt from income taxation and that this condition must be remedied if inflation is to be prevented and proposed an excess profits tax on war earnings of individuals similar to that imposed upon corporations as a means of preventing a serious and costly inflation in this country.

"There is no reason why in the light of the existing price-fixing program any individual in the United States doing the same type of work as formerly should earn markedly more, particularly when millions of men are being drafted for service," Mr. Bancroft said.

"Using either average earnings of 1936-39 inclusive, as in the case of corporations or taking an establisehd base of subsistence wages, a scale of taxation could and should be worked out to apply to increased earnings, definitely resulting from the war spending. This would hit at the heart of the current tremendous increase in purchasing power."

"An alternative suggestion," Mr. Bancroft declared, "would be the withholding of all over-time pay of any description until after the war. Such wages would be paid at a time when stimulation of consumer purchasing will be highly essential to stem depression in contrast to the urgency now of restricting such purchasing to prevent inflation

"One of the biggest problems facing this country today is how to combat the inflationary effects of a war spending program that promises to be at a rate of $6,000,000,000 monthly by the end of this year.

Crosley Corp. Is 100 P. C. Converted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

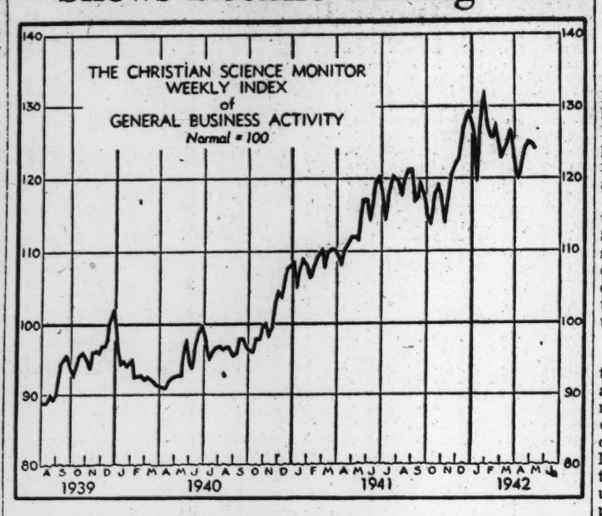
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Complete conversion to war production in its plants here and in Richmond, Ind., has been announced by the Crosley Corporation. The company was a pioneer manufacturer of radio receivers and later branched out into the production of mechanical refrigerators and a small low-powered automobile.

The company began manufacturing war products in October, 1940, expanding its facilities for war production as rapidly as it could obtain orders and get the necessary tooling and facilities.

Production of Crosley automobiles was stopped in February, 1942. On April 1, refrigerator production came to an end and by order of the War Production Board the production of domestic radio receivers was terminated on April 22.

Demolition of the domestic production lines themselves was started a few hours after peacetime manufacturing had slowed down to a stop, and all Crosley facilities used in peacetime operations have been completely dismantled and replaced with new and remodeled types of tools and machinery for war products.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Decline During Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined moderately during the week ended May 16, to 124.1 (prel.) from 124.6 for the previous week. This compared with 115.0 for the week ended May 17, last year.

The three components showed diversity of movement. Miscellaneous freight carloadings, reflecting manufacturing activity, turned upward again after a brief dip. The increase in shipments in this classification was somewhat larger than seasonal.

Electric power production declined in line with seasonal expectations while bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than usual on an intramonthly basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components, adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 16 1942	May 9 1942	May 17 1941
Combined index	124.1	124.5	115.0
Bk debits outside NYC	133.9	136.4	115.9
Elec power production	115.0	115.0	109.2
Misc carloadings	133.3	122.3	130.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week had its first peaceful rumor market since Pearl Harbor. It was over nearly as soon as it started. For some weeks there has been an undercurrent of guessing here that the war might not last as long as officially anticipated, and last week, after Cordell Hull's optimistic statement, and Hermann Goering's pessimistic one, this opinion expressed itself in a market rally of unusual vigor.

While the so-called "war stocks" sulked in their tents, such "peace stocks" as the movies, mail orders, and soft drinks, rose several points on the heaviest trading in nearly three months. The recovery in American Telephone was quite remarkable, due perhaps partly to the peace talk and partly to the fact that the regular $2.25 dividend was again voted.

In fact, the market seemed strangely unconcerned about dividend reductions by other companies, as though they had been generally discounted. Johns-Manville rose despite a dividend reduction, and there were cuts by New England Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, Cutler-Hammer, and others. Du Pont cut its quarterly dividend rate from $1.25 to $1.00; it was $1.75 a year ago.

The Inventory Problem

As though the new price ceilings were not enough grief for a while, wholesalers and retailers last week faced another problem in the form of a prospective Washington limitation on inventories both wholesale and retail. The latter are said to be up about 45 per cent in dollar volume above a year ago. The purpose, of course, is to make these supplies more available to the public, and to prevent distributors from, in effect hoarding goods against the day when the supply dwindles to nothing and the demand keeps increasing. The plan also, of course, will make rationing much easier when it comes, and in fact such inventory control is necessary in the rationing of any commodity to the public. However, it involves a host of tough administrative problems, particularly on the bookkeeping end.

It now appears that the WPB's new plan to taper off new war plant construction will apply only to so-called "end products," i. e., planes, tanks, guns, etc. The reason appears to be the unexpected speed with which American industry has tooled up the assembly lines and gotten production under way, rather than any revision in official guesses as to how long the war will last. It will not, for instance, apply to the program for production of synthetic rubber and other scarce raw materials. In fact the rubber program appears likely to be increased as the chemists bring in new methods like Jersey's plan for making butadiene while making aviation gasoline.

Railroads Heavily Burdened

As a matter of fact, that development will not only increase the supply of butadiene, but will make possible at insignificant additional expense a considerable improvement in the quality of 100-octane gasoline to be turned out.

One obvious consequence of the rubber situation will be to throw heavy added passenger burdens on the already heavily burdened railroads. The roads are extremely proud of their achievement to date in moving the war program including the overflow from coastwise shipping. The size of the burden is not fully shown in the carloadings figures, for though they are up about 10 per cent, ton miles are up about 25 per cent over last year, due to the much longer hauls. The supply of freight cars is a problem, but figuring traffic on an annual peak-to-peak basis the roads expect to have about 84,000 more cars in October than in October, 1941, though they would rather not have such a large proportion of them in the form of open-tops, gondolas, flats, etc.

Locomotives are more of a problem; though WPB has been fairly liberal with them, new locomotives are still worth figuratively their weight in gold; some 850-1,000, for instance, are now used in hauling oil. Luxury passenger business is obviously soon to be sharply curtailed; excursions, racing trains and the like will soon be stricken from the schedules.

Storage for Wheat Lacking

This year's farm bill was the major interest in the commodity markets. The conflict of interest between the grain growers, who want high wheat and corn, and the feeders and dairy interests, who want low feed prices, has now centered about the effort of Administrative leaders to get farm politicians to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell grain out of its holdings at less than parity for feed. There is, in fact, real danger that the lease-lend food program may be retarded by unfavorable feed ratios and it is this that the Administration is trying to correct.

Apparently farm congressmen are quite willing to let CCC sell damaged grain for the alcohol-to-butadiene-to-rubber program, but the net implication seems to be that the stuff must be held until it begins to spoil before CCC can sell.

This will not be difficult. The coming wheat crop is so enormous, and storage space already so crowded, that midwest grain people planning to store the stuff in garages and at filling stations soon to be left idle by gasoline rationing.

National Maritime Day served to aggravate the current controversy over whether the shipping program goes well. Apparently about 400,000 tons were completed in April and 600,000 will be in May, which is getting up to the 8,000,000-ton schedule for 1942. Appointment of Lew Douglas as Deputy Shipping Administrator under Land, to direct ocean shipping, seemed to satisfy some critics who claimed Admiral Land was trying to do too many things, though apparently for some time he has delegated running of the construction program, as distinguished from actual ship operation, to Howard Vickery.

Ship Output Below Sinkings

Despite these gains, however, some critics still say the Maritime Commission has suffered from too much favorable publicity. Merchant ship completions are still below sinkings, which are larger since Pearl Harbor than total American losses during World War I.

In fact two news items during the week served to spotlight the seriousness of the U-boat menace. One was a sharp increase in war risk insurance rates, for instance, from $6 per $100 up to $7.50 on the Atlantic seaboard. In fact the rate on barge shipments was lifted from $9 to $10 between Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The other item was the request of War Shipping Administration of Congress for $210,000,000 more to raise its war risk insurance fund to $250,000,000 for a 25 per cent reserve on $1,000,000,000 of insurance. The fund is now operating frankly on a subsidized basis, as it is felt that raising rates to really cover losses would make too much distortion of the whole shipping picture; at present the fund is going about $20,000,000 a month into the hole.

Excess reserves of the New York banks fell $135,000,000 to $525,000,000 and all member banks down to $2,570,000,000, lowest figures since 1938 and likely to go much lower soon. First result may be heavy bill sales to the Federal, second, redesignation of New York and Chicago as "reserve city banks." June Treasury financing is expected to be bills and certificates, as income tax payments will be heavy.

U. S. May Look To Coal, Shale For Gasoline

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Production of gasoline from coal and shale will be attempted by the Bureau of Mines if Congress approves requests for experimental funds in the $162,167,000 interior appropriations bill.

Citing available coal supplies in this area, some members of the Senate Appropriations Committee said that if an economical process of extracting gasoline could be developed it might go a long way toward relieving the shortage in the East.

Ickes Testifies

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, testifying in connection with the appropriations bill, told committee members recently that this country eventually might find itself the only source of oil for the United Nations. While he did not discuss the eastern seaboard shortage, he urged a study of the coal and shale processes.

"Of course," Mr. Ickes told the committee, "we have enough oil now but we do not know when we are going to be forced to resort to coal and shale for synthetic gasoline. The way the war is going in the world, we shortly will be and pretty nearly are now the only country upon which the United Nations can rely for oil and gasoline.

"Whether we ought to use it now or not, we ought to know where we can get an augmented supply when we need it, and we do not know. All through this thing we have always been too little, too late."

Germany Getting "Gas"

It had been a mystery to all, Mr. Ickes said, where Germany gets "apparently an inexhaustible supply of gasoline." He said it must be coming from coal and shale, adding that so far as was known the Germans could not obtain gasoline of as high octane rating for fighting planes as the United States was getting from crude oil.

Dr. R. R. Sayers, director of the Bureau of Mines, suggested that production of gasoline through the hydrogenation of coal might solve the problem of fueling airplanes based in Alaska, where coal is plentiful.

"Both Germany and Japan have conducted extensive research on this process," he said, "and commercial plants in those countries are supplying fuel and lubricants for the engines of war. No experimental work has been done on the process in the United States and no first-hand information is available on it."

He proposed construction of an experimental plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., capable of turning out 100 pounds of gasoline a day.

Southern Railway Conserves Capital; Passes Dividends

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Although encouraged by the greatly improved financial condition of the company, the board of directors of the Southern Railway has decided to husband its resources in "this period of uncertainties" and not declare any dividend on either the preferred or common stock. There has been no dividend since 1930.

The decision of the board was reached immediately after the annual meeting of stockholders which re-elected directors whose terms expired and named Leverett F. Hooper, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, to fill a vacancy on the board.

Reflecting the sentiment expressed at the stockholders' meeting, Ernest E. Norris, president, said the board, "being of the opinion that in this period of uncertainties, mounting taxes and increasing costs, it is advisable in the interests of the stockholders and the ultimate safety of their investment to continue to conserve and increase the company's working capital and resources.

The company had several cheerful news items for the stockholders. In 1941 it set new freight records with 10,558,709,260 ton miles of revenue freight, 17.02 per cent more than the previous high in 1926. A Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $14,955,000 on Dec. 30, 1940, has been paid off. Revenue from operations in 1941 was $139,926,434, a 32.12 per cent increase over 1940, and net income after charges reached $19,369,894, the largest amount earned since the depression and representing an increase of $12,017,822 over 1940.

However, Mr. Norris pointed to increases in operating expenses, tax liabilities and other charges. Operating expenses rose $15,677,132, or 21.5 per cent last year, and tax accruals increased $7,160,585, or 85.3 per cent,

Erie Road Gross Income Sets Record in April

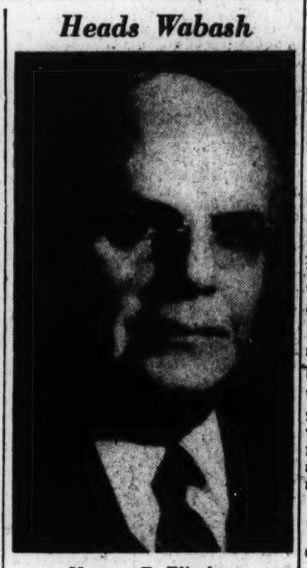
NEW YORK (AP)—Gross revenues of the Erie Railroad last month were the largest for any April in its history, 42.8 per cent higher than in the same month last year, Robert E. Woodruff, President said.

After a routine meeting of directors Mr. Woodruff told reporters:

"Our operating revenues for the first 15 days of May are estimated at $5,625,005, an increase of 33.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1941."

The road reported for the four months ended April 30 net income of $3,712,486 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.15 a share of common stock or certificate of beneficial interest. Net income was $1,662,825 in the like period last year.

Heads Wabash



Norman B. Pitcairn

Elected President of the newly formed Wabash Railroad. Mr. Pitcairn has been receiver of the Wabash Railway since 1933. Other officers of the new company included N. S. Brown, A. K. Atkinson, G. G. Early and G. H. Sido, all vice-presidents. Mr. Pitcairn came to the Wabash from the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. Before that he was with the Pennsylvania.

Public Offered $12,000,000 Macy Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An underwriting group, headed by Lehman Brothers, is offering to the public $12,000,000 in 10-year 2½ per cent Sinking Fund Debentures, due May 1, 1952, of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., at a price of 100 per cent and accrued interest from May 1.

Net proceeds of the issue, amounting to $11,750,000 after expenses, will be used, to the extent that cash funds and cash requirements will permit, toward the discharge of debts. The balance not so used, if any, will be added to the general working capital of the Corporation.

Short-term bank loans payable within one year amount to $13,100,000. Of other debt, $5,375,000 is payable within three years, and $6,525,000 within five years thereafter.

After completion of the present financing, capitalization will consist of the new $12,000,000 2½ per cent debentures, $5,000,000 of 2¼ per cent serial promissory notes due 1943 to 1950; $5,000,000 of 1½ per cent serial promissory notes due 1945 to 1947; and 1,656,067 shares of no-par common stock.

The Corporation will provide as a sinking fund an amount in cash sufficient to retire $300,000 aggregate principal amount of Debentures, at 100 per cent of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest, to be paid to the Trustees on or before April 30, 1943, and on or before April 30 in each year thereafter. Debentures may be surrendered by the Corporation in lieu of cash.

In addition to Lehman Brothers the underwriting group includes the following:

Goldman, Sachs & Co.; A. C. Becker & Co., Incorporated; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Hallgarten & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Wertheim & Co.; J. S. Bache & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; White, Weld & Co.; Emanuel & Co.; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co.

United Drug Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—United Drug Inc. reported for the March quarter net profit of $476,640, equal to 34 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $207,588, or 15 cents a share, in the like 1941 period.

Bill Would Aid Small Business Get War Work

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—The "little man" looked to Congress today for economic aid and opportunity to demonstrate his ability to produce military and essential civilian goods both efficiently and economically.

The hopes of manufacturers who say they have been crowded out by big business rested on legislation which will reach the House floor early this week, a bill that would make Uncle Sam the banker for thousands of small contractors as well as their ground floor agent for obtaining war work.

Set Up Under WPB

The measure, already passed in different form by the Senate, would set up an organization to be known as the "Smaller War Plants Corporation" under the War Production Board, and its work in aiding the "little fellow" woud be financed with $200,000,000 which would be available for loans.

"We are now ready to develop and utilize the next great potential source of productive capacity," declared Representative Steagall (D) of Aabama, chairman of the House Banking Committee who asserted that production by the larger concerns was "progressing rapidly and efficiently."

"The smaller manufacturers and business concerns whose plants are not already equipped to serve the Government agencies as prime contractors must be given a place in the war program both for their own future and for the country," he argued.

As outlined by the committee, the measure would give war production chief Donald Nelson a virtual mandate to:

1. Make a complete inventory of all productive facilities which may be used for war production.
2. Direct the attention of governmental procurement officers to the potential productive capacity of small business concerns.
3. Obtain information regarding prime contractors with the Government, and take appropriate action regarding the letting of subcontracts upon fair and equitable terms and in the greatest volume practicable.
4. Take action with a view to granting Government contracts to business concerns operating small plants.

Aid to Conversion

5. Certify to the Smaller War Plants Corporation and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the funds necessary for the conversion to war production of small plants.
6. Certify as to the competency, with respect to capacity and credit, of small concerns and groups of such concerns, for purposes of performance of Government contracts.
7. Obtain from Government procurement and financing agencies connected with war procurement or production, reports as to the letting of contracts and the making of loans.
8. Make studies on methods by which small business concerns may be supplied with essential raw materials and receive fair and reasonable treatment from Government agencies.

More Oil Pipe Lines Out of Texas Urged

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Walter Hallanan, President of Plymouth Oil Company, a member of the petroleum industry's war council, declared the Government "in this emergency must find provision for pipe line outlets to take care of the necessary movement of petroleum products from the Texas area."

In a statement to Plymouth stockholders, he said tanker transportation, which accounted for the movement of 1,600,000 barrels of oil daily from Gulf ports in 1941, is "probably lost for the duration of the war" as the result of the reassignment of tankers and submarine sinkings.

He said the East Coast minimum demand is 1,320,000 barrels daily and current deliveries amount to about 800,000 barrels. Railroad tank cars are now handling about 654,000 barrels, he said, adding that it was hoped to push this traffic to 800,000 or 850,000 barrels daily.

Humble Oil Officials

Gittings

(Above) J. A. Neath, elected to the board of directors of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. Mr. Neath formerly was vice-president of the Humble Pipe Line Co. He succeeds James Anderson, retired. (Below) D. B. Harris, a member of the board of directors since 1941, was named Treasurer of the company in addition to his other duties as director in charge of industrial relations.

June War Bond Sale Quota Is $800,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Americans were asked by the Treasury today to invest $800,000,000 in war bonds next month.

The Treasury sets quotas for all States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Goals for each of the nation's 3,070 counties will be fixed within a few days.

Bond sales for the first 18 business days of May totaled $439,987,000, a gain of 24 per cent over a similar period in April.

The Treasury said management and labor were co-operating in all industries to attain a voluntary investment of 10 per cent of pay rolls into war bonds.

The June quotas:

Alabama, $5,320,300; Arizona, $1,920,600; Arkansas, $3,815,600; California, $54,440,800; Colorado, $5,571,500.

Connecticut, $17,381,300; Delaware, $2,249,000; District of Columbia, $8,074,500; Florida, $7,863,800; Georgia, $7,443,500.

Idaho, $1,972,200; Illinois, $65,409,400; Indiana, $14,876,200; Iowa, $12,000,000; Kansas, $6,475,100.

Kentucky, $7,473,700; Louisiana, $6,957,100; Maine, $4,272,000; Maryland, $12,002,100; Massachusetts, $36,788,900.

Michigan, $29,782,500; Minnesota, $15,267,500; Mississippi, $4,202,300; Missouri, $22,658,300; Montana, $3,847,400.

Nebraska, $4,562,000; Nevada, $817,100; New Hampshire, $2,607,900; New Jersey, $36,562,400; New Mexico, $1,457,200.

New York, $161,795,200; North Carolina, $8,190,500; North Dakota, $1,984,500; Ohio, $42,722,500; Oklahoma, $7,486,600.

Oregon, $7,746,000; Pennsylvania, $69,833,500; Rhode Island, $6,588,300; South Carolina, $3,351,200; South Dakota, $1,808,100.

Tennessee, $7,189,300; Texas, $26,002,200; Utah, $1,746,600; Vermont, $1,629,800; Virginia, $12,006,700.

Washington, $10,461,700; West Virginia, $5,703,300; Wisconsin, $16,271,100; Wyoming, $1,416,500; Alaska, $400,000.

Hawaii, $1,365,100; Puerto Rico, $315,800; Virgin Islands, $13,300.

Pan Am. Petroleum Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. reported for the March quarter net profit of $876,702, equal to 18 cents a share on the common stock, against $1,056,397, or 22 cents a share, in the like period a year ago.

NOTICE

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD CO.

5% Improvement Bonds

Maturing June 1, 1942

The above bonds should be presented at The New England Trust Company, Boston, for payment on June 1, 1942.

Coupons should be presented for payment at the office of the Treasurer, Room 325, South Station, Boston.

Boston & Albany Railroad Company
By Lester E. Flint, Treasurer

Boston, May 25, 1942

GOOD NEIGHBORS

Efficient banking service aids in the development of trade and goodwill between the United Nations.

You are cordially invited to use the services of this Bank in the following countries:

CANADA — Branches from Coast to Coast

NEWFOUNDLAND — Branches at St. John's and eleven other points

WEST INDIES — Branches in Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic

ENQUIRIES ARE INVITED

Business and personal accounts are welcomed at all Branches.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832

Boston, 5 Court Street — General Office, Toronto, Canada — New York, 49 Wall Street

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

$12,000,000

Ten Year 2½% Sinking Fund Debentures, due May 1, 1952

Dated May 1, 1942

Price 100% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State from such of the several Underwriters, including the undersigned, as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

May 25, 1942

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 200,000
Previous day's sales 131,630
1942 volume to date 42,764,513
1941 volume to date 51,574,689

Steels Lead Mild Decline In Market

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Stock market buyers generally stood aside today and permitted leaders to rest in slightly lower territory.

A half-hearted attempt to rally the list at the start met with virtually no response and, with steels backing away, the majority of quotations soon edged into the minus column. While a modest assortment of plus marks was present in the final hour, fractional declines were widespread. There were scattered losses of a point or so.

Lack of any real selling pressure was the one encouraging feature of the proceedings. Transfers of around 200,000 shares were among the smallest for the five-hour stretch in about two years.

Blame for the waning of the bidding urge was placed principally on the inability of the customers to gauge the fierce Russian-Nazi battle for Kharkov, now entering its third week. Other war news provided scant speculative or investment inspiration, and the still cloudy tax program persisted as a brake on sentiment.

Bethlehem Steel dipped to a new bottom for 1942, off nearly 2 points at the worst. In the rear ranks most of the time were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, American Can, Great Northern, Anaconda, Texas Co. and General Electric.

Among resistant shares were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, American Smelting, Boeing and United Aircraft.

A few rails and utilities recorded small gains in today's bond market as the main list hovered in a narrow range with the trend mixed near the final hour.

In the group showing gains were New Haven convertible 6s and 3½s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5½s, Illinois Central 4s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Consumers Power 3½s, Wabash 4¼s, and Western Union 4½s.

Moving narrowly either way were, among others, Erie 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, U. S. Steel 2s, Southern Railway 4s, and Pere Marquette 4½s.

U. S. Governments were quiet on the stock exchange and over the counter, but the undertone was steady.

A few South Americans moved higher, but other foreign dollar loans were hesitant. Rio de Janeiro 6s and Peru 6s were among the gainers.

House Body Defers Consideration Of Withholding Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee decided today to defer action temporarily on Secretary Morgenthau's request for permission to withhold at the source 10 per cent of an individual's income tax liability.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said that the committee had tentatively adopted a motion that the policy "be deferred for further consideration" and would start immediate discussion of inheritance tax rates.

He said the committee motion did not mean that the pay-as-you-go policy "has been closed—not by any means."

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Belknap Hdw. & Mfg.	$1.25	...	June 1	May 26
Bristol Brass	75c	...	June 10	May 25
Vacuum Concrete Cp	3c	...	May 29	May 15
Bendix Home Appl	Initial 10c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do "A"	45c	...	July 1	June 15
Regular				
Bessemer L. Stone & Lem pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
First Nat Stores	62½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Food Mach Corp	35c	Q	June 30	June 15
Glen Alden Coal	30c	Q	June 20	May 29
Green (Dan.) Co pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Greyhound Corp	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Hewitt Rub Corp	25c	...	June 15	May 29
Irving Air Chute	25c	Q	July 1	June 17
Knickerbocker Fd & Cum cv 1st pf	$1	Q	July 1	June 19
Kresge Dept Stores	4	...	...	...
Liggett & Myres Tob Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 12
Magnin (I.) & Co	15c	Q	June 15	May 29
Maryland Fund, Inc	7c	...	June 15	May 29
Merck & Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 3½ pf	$1.31¼	Q	July 1	June 20
Mercantile N Bank	$1.50	...	June 30	June 25
Mesta Machine	$1.50	S	July 1	June 1
Mobile & Birm R R pf	$2	S	July 1	June 16
Morgan (J.P.) Co	$1.50	...	June 15	June 1
Natl Casualty Co (Detroit)	25c	Q	June 15	May 29
Ohio Fin. Co	40c	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 5 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Page Hersey Tubes	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Peoples Gas Lt & C	$1	...	July 15	June 22
Penick & Ford Ltd	75c	...	June 13	June 1
Pfd Accidnt Ins Co	20c	Q	June 17	June 30
Pullman Inc	25c	...	June 18	May 29
Raybestos-Manh	37½c	...	June 15	May 29
Robertson (HH) Co	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Rockwood & Co 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 19
Seeman Bros	75c	...	June 15	May 29
Shepard-NilesC&H75	$1	...	June 1	May 20
So Adv Bag & Pap 7 pf	$1.50	Q	May 29	May 19
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 29	May 19
do $2 conv pf	50c	Q	May 29	May 19
So Ca Pow Ltd	20c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Taggart Corp pf	62½c	...	July 1	July 10
Talcott (James)	10c	...	July 1	June 12
do 5½ pts pf	68¾c	Q	July 1	June 15
Transue & Wms	50c	...	June 10	June 15
Union Metal Mfg	15c	Q	June 10	June 1
do pf	$1.50	Q	June 22	June 15
Unit Dyewood pf	$1.75	...	July 1	June 15
U S Potash	50c	...	June 22	June 15
U S Sugar Corp	15c	...	June 20	June 6
Do pf A	40c	Q	June 10	May 27
U S Tobacco 7 non-cum cv pf	43¾c	Q	June 15	May 27
Utica, Clin & Bing R R (deb)	$2.50	S	June 26	June 16
Valve Bag 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 12
Va El & Pow pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 12
Ware R RR gtd	$3.50	S	July 1	June 30

R. Hoe & Co. Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—R. Hoe & Co., makers of newspaper printing presses and equipment, reported for the second fiscal quarter ended March 31, net profit of $276,190 after all charges including reserves and estimated normal federal and excess profits taxes. This compared with $124,526 for the corresponding quarter last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	38½	38	38½	M'y21
48¾	43	Acme Stl (4)	2	43	43	43	M'y21
7½	5½	Adams Ex.60g	8	6	5⅞	6	
20½	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11¾	10	Addressog ½e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y21
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	5	31	31	31	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y22
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	4	4½	4	4	— ¼
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
22¾	16⅛	Alleg L S ½e	2	16	16	16	— ¼
5½	3⅜	Allen Ind (1)	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
49	1181½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	123½	123½	123½	— ½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	10	10	10	— ⅜
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mil ⅛e	*3	13	12⅜	12⅜	
6½	4	Allied St .30e	15	5½	4⅞	4⅞	M'y23
81	65½	Allied St pf 5	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ¼
30½	22	Allis-CM ¼e	6	23	23	23	— ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	16⅛	16	16	M'y23
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y22
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½pg	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
23⅛	19	Am A Ch 1.20	3	20½	20½	20½	M'y22
48⅛	25¼	Am-Airl 1½pg	9	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .20e	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
13⅜	11⅛	Am Cable & R	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y23
65¼	56⅛	Am Can (4)	5	63¾	63¾	63¾	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y20
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	7	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
73¾	55⅛	Am C-Fpf1¾se	4	58	58	58	M'y23
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16¾	16¼	16¼	M'y21
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	M'y21
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	80	80	80	M'y21
5⅜	4¼	Am Colorlype	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Am Educs Til	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y16
6	3½	Am Europ .40g	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r28
19¼	16¾	Am Exp't ⅓e	3	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
24½	16¼	AFP5½pf .60k	2	20¼	20	20	M'y22
28	18⅞	AFP5⅞pf .70k	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y22
32	26	Am-Hw SS ½e	1	26	26	26	— ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'y23
35½	33⅓	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	+1½
45⅛	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	44	44	44	+ 1
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30⅜	26	Am Ice pf	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3	3	3	M'y21
10¼	6¾	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
9¾	6¾	Am Locom'tive	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
89½	70	Am L pf 1¾4k	1	70	70	70	M'y23
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y21
5¼	4	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y22
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL 6pf 17ak	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	M'y22
22	12½	APL5pf 1.56k	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
47⅜	33¾	Am R&S .15e	5	41¼	41¼	41¼	
12	9⅜	Am Ro M ½e	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5½	5¾	Am Saf R ¼e	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y23
8⅝	7¾	Am Seat (1g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y21
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
147	134	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snf 1.60e	2	31½	30½	31½	M'y21
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	11	11	11	
8¾	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y22
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y15
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	88	87¾	87¾	— ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1	1	20	20	20	M'y19
1343¼	1021¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	6	116	115¾	116	
493¼	331½	Am Tob 1¾e	4	393½	393⅛	393½	
503¼	347⅜	Am To B 1¾e	11	41	40¼	41	+ ⅜
128	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129	129	129	M'y22
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	7	4⅜	4	4¼	M'y21
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	8	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
1161½	1081¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	110¼	110	110¼	M'y22
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y20
58⅜	33¼	Am Woolen	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	M'y23
76¾	56	Am Wool pf 2k	2	55½	55⅛	55⅜	— 1⅜
57⅜	31½	Am Zinc L&S	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
50	43½	Am Z ppf2½k	1	40	40	40	— ½
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda ⅓e	14	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	14½	14¼	14½	M'y21
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅛e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y22
35	27⅜	Arch-D M ½e	1	30	30	30	
1119⅜	1081½	Armour (Del) pf 7	1	1099⅜	1099⅜	1099⅜	M'y22
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
67½	53¾	Arm I pr pf 3k	2	52	51½	51½	— 1½
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y23
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y18
4	2⅜	Art'l'm .77½pg	2	3	3	3	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	5	4¾	5	M'y22
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	64½	64½	64½	M'y18
83	55½	As DG2pf5¼ak	4	56½	55½	55½	M'y21
25½	20	Associates I 2	1	25	25	25	M'y21
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	12	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅛
26	20¾	Atl Cst L 1g	3	64	63¾	64	+ ⅞
34	17	Atl G&WI .5g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	17	17	17	M'y21
23½	14¾	Atl Refin .40e	11	35	35	35	M'y21
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
7	6¾	Atlas Cp ⅛ae	1	100	100	100	M'y21
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1¼e	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	
9¼	6¾	Atlas T'k .30g	2	44	43	44	M'y23
2⅝	1⅛	Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	M'y21
4¼	2⅜	Aviat Cp .10e	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y21
			2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛

B

14⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y23
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y23
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11½	8¾	Barnsdall .60	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅛	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1e	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
24½	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y23
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	2	75	75	75	M'y22
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y22
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	5	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	28⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	12	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Benf Ind .40e	6	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½g	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
66⅞	50⅞	BethSteel 3e	51	51	49½	50⅜	— ⅞
21	10⅜	Beth Stl pf 7	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	21	21	21	M'y21
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	Blaw-Kn .15e	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	11⅜	Bliss&Lau 1a	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr30
21¼	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	14	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	11	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
24	24¼	Borg-War .40e	4	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Boston&Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	28	28	28	M'y23
18⅛	15	Brewing C ⅓pe	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7⅛	Bridgep't Br 1	4	8	7¾	8	M'y21
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf 1½e	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
29¼	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	M'y20
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'y23
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
7	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y21
28½	22	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Brum-Bal ⅓e	6	11½	11¼	11¼	M'y21
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	6½	6½	6½	
3¼	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3¼	2¼	Budd Wh ¼ae	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	2	11½	11½	11½	M'y22
26	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	17	17	17	M'y22
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	17	17	17	M'y22
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7	6¼	Burr Add .30e	3	7	7	7	
3¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Butler Br .60a	2	5½	5½	5½	M'y23
20¾	19¾	Butler pf 1¾	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y23
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y18
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	2	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'y22
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅞	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph W ¼ae	2	14	14	14	M'y22
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4 ⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4	4	4	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Ml ⅓ae	2	30	30	30	M'y23
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter St⅓e	1	24	24	24	M'y14
3	2½	Carrier-G .05e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	1	61	61	61	—1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	32¼	31½	32⅛	—1
21¼	15	Celanese ⅓pe	6	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y22
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1⅓g	1	16	16	16	
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violeta 1g	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y23
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y22
19	16¼	Cert-Teed Prod	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
17	14½	Champ Pa ⅓se	7	16½	16½	16½	M'y21
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	14⅞	14¼	14½	M'y20
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	21	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	89	89	89	M'y20
4	2¾	Ches Corp	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y23
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y23

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Ch&E Ill A	4	3½	3½	3½	M'y23
2¼	1½	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	
13½	9⅛	Chi Gr W pf	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼pg	2	5¼	5	5	M'y21
17½	12¼	Chi P Tool 1e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y15
52	50	CPT pr pf 2½g	1	50	50	50	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y22
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 7pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
10½	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	10½	10½	10½	
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y21
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y22
58½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	17	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	3	9½	9½	9½	M'y23
2⅛	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y18
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1⅓e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y21
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	4	22½	22½	22½	M'y20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	6	33½	33½	33½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett Pea ¾ae	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1⅓e	3	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ⅜
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y22
13⅞	11½	Colgate-P 1⅓	5	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4½	3	98⅛	98	98⅛	
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A	4	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
18¼	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14	14	14	M'y22
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
13¾	11¼	Col G&E .10g	19	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
6¼	5¼	Columbia Pict	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y23
27	24	Colum Ppf2⅜e	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	3	68	65	65	M'y22
207⅜	61¼	Comi Credit 3	12	20½	19¾	20¼	
800	91¼	Comi C pf 4½	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	M'y19
26¼	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	8	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
1033½	1001¼	Com Tcvpf 4½	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	M'y21
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .55g	1	8	8	8	
⅛	⅛	Com Ch&South	93	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf 3	4	26	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis 1.80	7	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	2	Conde N .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	13	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ⅞
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½pg	3	10⅛	10	10	M'y23
7⅞	4½	Cons Cop .10e	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	21	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	88	88	88	+1
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	7	Cons F pf 1¾k	2	7¾	7½	7¾	M'y23
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y20
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil 3½	17	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cu pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5⅜	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

ODT Orders Spot Check Carloadings

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a preliminary to establishment of priorities, if necessary, on transportation of materials, fuel, and other commodities, the Office of Defense Transportation has ordered a nation-wide check on all carload freight billed and forwarded from each railroad station on May 27.

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, said the spot-check would enable his agency to effect continuous adjustments between transportation requirements and available transportation facilities.

Working from the way bills, ODT will be able to determine the volume, origin, flow and destination of each principal article moving in commerce, as well as the extent of freight commodity cross-hauls and circuitous hauls.

The War Production Board announced that watchmakers had conferred with it here on the possibility of converting part of the industry to manufacture of aviation and navigation instruments.

It also announced that it had taken control of imports of all known commercial oils not previously under such restriction. Most of them come from Central and South America.

An amendment to the general imports order gives the government control over fats, seeds and nuts, chinchona and other bark from which quinine is derived, and corundum and emery, in addition to the oils named.

"The action was taken because imports of oils are important due to war demand, and the government can expedite the flow better than private importers," WPB explained. The imports order prohibits any person except government agencies or their representatives from arranging for the import of the controlled materials, except under contracts existing when the order was issued.

Jones & Laughlin Priorities Suit To Be Held June 15

PITTSBURGH, May 25 (AP)—Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker today set June 15 for a final hearing on the War Production Board's priorities suit against Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation after WPB counsel declared the decision in the case probably would have "far-reaching effects" on war production.

The WPB, which is seeking an injunction requiring J. & L. to observe priority ratings in steel shipments, has charged the steel company delivered large quantities of steel to customers with low priority ratings while ignoring orders with high ratings.

John Lord O'Brian, WPB general counsel, told Judge Schoonmaker at a preliminary session:

"This is a war case. If a substantial part of the allegations in this case and in several similar cases pending were upheld, I would hope it would have far-reaching effects."

Former Alleghany County Judge Elder W. Marshall, counsel for Jones & Laughlin, told the court the company looked upon the WPB action as "an unwarranted attack upon the patriotism of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and we expect the privilege of showing the attack unwarranted."

Mr. Marshall said the Assistant Secretary of the Navy commended the company on the same day the WPB petition was filed, adding there "may have been misinterpretation of orders because of the confustion of the War Production Board in Washington" but that the company fund "there has not been a single violation."

Current Business Statistics

May 25, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'y16	‡‡124.1	124.6	115.0
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'y16	1913	x1903	1693
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'y16	3484	3544	3784
Electric power, mil. kwh	M'y16	3357	3365	3011
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jun 1	99.6	99.2	98.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'y16	839	839	861
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'y16	115	136	110
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	M'y20	3901	3303	3391
Bank clearings, 23 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	M'y20	3631	3750	3019
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	M'y20	2578	2612	2237
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	M'y20	2570	2930	5855
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	M'y13	6669	6649	5604
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	M'y13	25241	25854	23846
Investments, mil. dol.	M'y13	20221	20127	17789
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'y22	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'y22	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	M'y22	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'y22	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'y22	1	1	1
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	M'y20	11885	11861	9186
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	M'y22	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03¾
Failures, commercial, number	M'y21	230	215	270
Gold stock, mil. dol.	M'y20	22709	22706	22565
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	M'y23	62.8	64.2	64.7
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	M'y16	1.99	1.98	1.93
Stock averages, dol.§	M'y23	34.2	34.0	39.8
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'y23	2019	1535	2062
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	M'y16	‡‡98.5	98.6	84.6
Farm products, 1926 = 100	M'y16	104.3	104.0	76.3
Foods, 1926 = 100	M'y16	98.2	99.3	79.7
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'y22	167.1	167.4	143.7
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., c per lb.**	M'y22	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ¾ staple, c. per lb.††	M'y22	.198	.202	.130
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., c. p. lb**	M'y22	.155	.155	.168
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'y22	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., c. p. lb**	M'y22	.037	.037	.033
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., c. p. bu.	M'y22	1.115	1.141	.906
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., c. per lb.**	M'y22	‡‡1.225	1.265	‡‡1.320

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. xRevised.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	New York City Bond	High	Low	2:00
2 3s 80		101¾	101¾	101¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Ala Power 3s 72	105	105	105
5	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81½	81½	81
5	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Alleghany 5s 59 Mod	85½	85½	85½
10	Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102⅞	103
1	Allis Chalm 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
2	AbIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1	Am Int 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
5	Am T&T 3½s 61	107	107	107
5	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	106⅞	107
3	Ang C Nitra deb 67	40¾	40½	40¾
5	Ann Arbor 4s 95	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
2	Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
3	Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
12	A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78¼	78¼
10	A C Line clt 4s 52	68	67	67
15	A C Line 4½s 64	60½	60½	60½
7	A C Line 5s 45	98⅝	98⅞	98⅞
15	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
25	Atl Refin 3s 53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60	59½	60
33	B&O 95 st A	26⅜	25¾	25¾
6	B&O 95 st C	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	B&O 2000 st D	25¾	25¾	25¾
47	B&O 96 st F	26⅛	25⅞	26
76	B&O cv 60 st	20½	20	20
2	B&O 4s 48	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
4	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49¾	49⅜	49⅜
3	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56¼	56	56
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	56¼	56¼	56¼
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Boston&Me 4½s 70	32½	32¼	32¼
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	77	76⅞	77
5	Bush Terem 5s 55	62	62	62
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104⅞	107¾	107¾
15	Can Pac 5s 54	90	90	90
4	Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
1	Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	Caro C&O 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
25	Celanese 3s 55	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
1	Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	16	16	16
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	107	107	107
3	Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	52⅜	52½
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75⅞	76⅜	75⅞
30	Cen R R NJ 5s 87	77	76⅝	76⅝
8	Certain-td 5½s 48	85¾	85¾	85¾
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101	101	101
7	Chi & Alton 3s 49	19	18⅞	19
23	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	76½	76½
10	CB&Q 4½s 77	69⅞	69½	69⅞
5	CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜
11	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91	90⅞	90⅞
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86	86	86
6	Chi&E Ill inc 97	23	23	23
1	Chi Gt West 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
47	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
1	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	CM&StP 4¾s 89P	47⅞	47½	47¾
6	CM&StP 4¼s 89C	47¾	47¼	47¾
1	CM&SP gen 4s 89	46¾	46¾	46¾
4	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20½	20½
1	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
10	Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32	32	32
40	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
6	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
13	Chi&NW 4s 2037C	20¼	20¼	20¼
13	Chi&NW 4s 87	31	30¾	31
52	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	31	31	31
30	Chi Ry 5s 27	56½	56¼	56¼
7	CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
4	CRI&P 4s 88	23½	23½	23½
5	CRI&P 5s 88 reg	21	21	21
11	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¼	13	13
10	CSL&NOM 4½s 63	53	53	53
10	CSL&NO 5s 51 reg	73	73	73
5	Childs Co 5s 43	40½	40	40½
24	CC&StL 4½s 77	46¼	46¼	46¼
3	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68	68	68
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1	ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	61	61	61
19	Col G&E 5s 52	102	102	102
2	Columbia G 5s 61	20½	19⅞	20½
1	ComlMack inc 69 ww	82	82	82
1	ConnRiv Pow 3¾s 61	27½	27½	27½
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	109½	109¼	109½
5	Con Edis 2¾s 56	104½	104½	104½
36	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
4	Con Ry 4s 56	10	102	102
3	Consum Pow 3½s 70	32	32	32
3	Consum Pow 3¼s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Crucible St 3¼s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Cuba R R 6s 46	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	33¼	33¼	33¼
5	Dayton P & L 3s 70	91	91	91
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
2	Del P & L 4½s 69	55½	55	55
17	D & R G 4s 36	106½	106½	106½
7	D & R G West 5s 55	17⅛	17	17⅛
12	D & R G W 5s 55 asd	3	3	3
4	D & R G West 5s 78	17¾	17½	17¾
2	Det Ed 4s 65	110½	110½	110½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25	Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	47¾	47¾
14	Erie 4s 95	90½	90¼	90½
5	Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¾	97¼	97¾
1	Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 fld	33¾	33¾	33¾
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96	95¾	95¾
35	Goodrich 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
12	Gr Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	100⅞	100⅞
4	Gt Nor 5s 73	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	97	96⅞	96⅞
19	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	107½	107½	107½
10	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
2	Gulf M & N 5s 50	91¾	91	91
10	Hudson Con 5s62A	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
18	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
11	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15	14¾	14¾
1	Ill Cen Tel 2¾s 81	102	101¾	102
5	Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
10	Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	50½	50	50¼
7	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¾	45½	45½
6	Ill Cen 5s 55	43¾	43½	43¾
6	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53reg	54¾	54½	54½
1	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	53	53	53
10	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	48⅛	48¼
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¼	48¼	48¼
6	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	43	43	43
5	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	16¼	16¼	16¼
8	Int Paper 6s 55	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
2	Int Paper 5s 47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
25	Int T&T 4½s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
26	Int T&T 5s 55	55¾	55¾	55¾
5	James F&Clea 4s 59	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
2	K C South 3s 50	48¼	48¼	48¼
2	K C Term 4s 60	62	62	62
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80¾	80¾	80¾
4	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	41	41	41
25	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34¾	34½
24	Leh Val cv 2003 st	32½	31¾	32
7	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	112¼	112¼	112¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	93¾	93¾	93¾
10	MilSpar1&NW 4s 47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	M & St L cn 5s 34 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s38	7½	7½	7½
3	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
27	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13	13	13
35	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	35¼	35⅛	35¼
17	M-K-T 4½s 78	17⅜	17	17⅛
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32	32	32
6	M-K-Tex2d4s 62 B	40¾	40¾	40¾
		29⅛	29⅛	29⅛

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Mo Pac 6s 65 A	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
6	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	29¾	29¾	29¾
5	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	29¾	29¾	29¾
5	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
10	MonongahelaRy3¼s66	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
2	MonWPaPub Svc6s 65	108¼	108	108¼
1	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
7	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¼	36⅛	36⅜
10	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	N Eng RR 5s 45	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
3	N Eng RR 4s† 45	70	69	69
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109	109	109
1	N Ori Term 4s 53	74½	74½	74½
6	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	47	47	47
5	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48	47½	47½
16	NYC rfg 5s 2013	51	50½	50⅞
42	NYC 4¼s 2013A	46½	46⅜	46⅜
1	NYC cn 4s 98	49	49	49
10	NYC cv 3½s 52	57	56¾	56¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s 97	72	72	73
6	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	55	54⅞	55
11	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49	48¼	48¼
10	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	99	98¾	99
10	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77½	76¾	76¾
9	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63½	63⅝
1	NY Chi&StL 3½s 47	98¾	98¾	98¾
2	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58½	58½	58¼
24	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	NYNH&H cv 6s 40	39¾	39½	39¾
18	NYNH&H 4½s 67	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
16	NYNH&H 4s 47	38¾	38½	38½
8	NYNH&H 4s 55	33	33	33
1	NYNH&H 4s 56	33	33	33
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	32	33	33
14	NYNH&H 3½s 47	53¾	53¾	53¾
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32½	32½
1	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31½	31½	31½
1	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	35½	35½	35½
3	Ning Falls P 3½s 66	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	NL&O Pow 5s 55A	109	109	109
4	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	111	111	111
6	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	24¾	24½	24¾
28	Nor Pac 6s 2047	102	102	102
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	63½	63½	63½
13	Nor Pac 4s 47	49½	49¼	49¼
25	Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	72½	72½
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	42½	42½	42½
16	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	105½	105½	105½
2	Pac T&TA&E 3½s 66	97	97	97
5	Pac G&E 3¼s 61	107¼	107	107¼
3	Pac G&E 4s 64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	112	112	112
2	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
22	Pen RR 4s deb 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	88	88	88
3	Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97½	97½	97½
6	Pen RR 3¾s 70	97½	97½	97½
13	Pen RR 3½s 52	91¾	91¾	91¾
3	Peo GL&C 1st Chi 5s	86⅞	86½	86½
16	Pere Marq 5s 56	111¼	111¼	111¼
9	Pere Marq 4½s 80	69⅜	69	69
5	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	89⅛	88⅝	89
2	Phila Co 4½s 61	105⅛	105¼	105¼
8	Ph Read C&I 3s 73	93½	93½	93½
6	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	83¾	83¾	83¾
14	Readg 4½s 97A	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Rem Cer Cen 4s 51	77	77	77
2	Reub Steel 4½s 61	74¾	74¾	77
1	Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
23	Rio Gr W 1st 4s 49	102	102	102
16	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	StLPub Svc 5s 59	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	St LSF 5s 50 B	42	42	42
52	St LSF 4½s 78	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	St LSF 4½s 78 ct st	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	St LSW 4s 50A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6	Seab A L cn 6s 45	13¾	13	13
5	Sea A L 4s 50 st	8¾	8¼	8¼
3	Sea A L rfg 4s 59	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	Simmons cv 4s 52	102	102	102
41	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	50¾	50¾
20	Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¼	50	50¼
41	So Pac 4½s 69	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¼	67¼	67¼
5	So Pac cltr 4s 49	60	59½	59½
18	So Pac 4s 56	85¼	85¼	85¼
3	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	83	83	83
8	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	86½	86½	86½
28	South Ry 4½s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
98	South Ry 1st gen 6s 56	85¾	85½	85½
1	South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90½	90½
65	South Ry gen 4s 56	66	65½	65½
5	South Ry Mem 5s 96	81	81	81
5	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Studebaker cv 6s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	T RR S St L 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	T RR A St L 4s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Tex Corp 3s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Third Ave 4s 60	53	53	53
2	Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Un Pac 3½s 70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	U S Steel 2s 48	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
6	Virg Ry 3¾s 66	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Wabash 4½s 97 ww	106	106	106
10	Wabash 4s 71 wi	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
8	Walwrth 4s 55	79½	79	79
1	Warner Bros 6s 48	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Warren Bros 6s 41	100	100	100
1	West Shore 4s 2361	101¼	101¼	101¼
19	Westn Md 4s 52	44	43¾	43¾
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	87¼	87	87
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	102	102	102
10	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27½	27½	27½
1	Western Un 5s 51	27½	27½	27½
4	Western Un 5s 60	86	85	85
1	Western Un 1½s 50	83¾	82½	82½
1	Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	83¾	83¾	83¾
8	Wis Cen 4s 49	92½	92½	92½
2	Wis Cen 4s&D 38	91¾	91¾	91¾
2	Wis Cen 4s&D 38 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
25	Young S&T cv 4s 48	28	28	28
9	Young S&T 3¾s 60	102	101½	102
		99¾	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s 45 C	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12½	12¼	12¼
21	Buen A 4½s 76-57	28½	28½	28½
1	Canada 3s 67	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	Canada 2¾s245	95¼	95¼	95¼
11	Chile MtBk6½s 57asd	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Chile 6s 60	15¾	15¼	15¼
3	Chile 6s 60 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
14	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
31	Solomb 3s 70	16¾	16¾	16¾
3	Denmark 6s 42	38¼	43	36
5	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	44	44	44
1	Norway 4½s 58	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	25½	25½	25½
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Rio de Jan 6s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13¾	13¾	13¾
6	Serbs Cts 8l 8s 62	7	7	7

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 2,647,600; previous day 2,320,000; week ago 8,147,300; year ago 3,790,600; two years ago 3,855,700; June 1 to date 947,170,200; year ago 930,258,775; two years ago 728,008,625.

Investment Trusts

Management		Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc		1.75	1.92
Amerex Holding		13.00	14.50
American Business Shares		2.22	2.43
Axe Houghton Fund		8.79	9.45
Broad Street Investing		10.94	11.76
Bullock Fund		16.95	18.32
Canadian Investment Fund		9.72	10.66
Century Shares Trust		2.33	2.96
Christiana Securities Co		20.82	22.39
Commodity Corp		1590.00	1730.00
Consolidated Investment Tr		9.82	10.74
Dividend Shares		34.00	36.75
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd		.85	.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd		14.70	16.02
Equitable Investment Corp		8.40	9.03
Equity Corp $3 pf		19.34	20.60
Fidelity Fund Inc		13.76	14.50
Fund Investors Inc		12.86	13.00
General Capital		13.05	14.30
General Investors Trust		22.78	24.49
Incorporated Investors		3.55	3.83
Institutional Sec: Bank Group		11.83	12.73
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		.62	.69
*Keystone Custodian Funds		.94	1.03
	Bid	Asked	
B-1	29.29	S-1	19.54
B-2	23.53	S-1	9.83
B-3	16.04	S-3	7.28
B-4	7.99	S-4	2.56
K-1	12.76	K-2	11.96
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	67.80		67.80
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	27.70		27.70
Maryland Fund	2.95		3.25
Mass Investors Trust	14.36		15.44
Mass Inv 2d Pd	6.85		7.37
Mutual Invest	6.90		
Nation Wide Voting	.95		.95
New England Fund	8.88		9.58
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.00		15.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30		.33
Putnam Fund	10.27		10.98
Quarterly Income Shares	3.95		4.76
Railway & Light Sec	4.625		6.25

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For WEDDING CAKES
that will delight the palate as well as the eye, call at
DELLA'S
Our pound cakes are old-fashioned pound for pound cakes—raised with eggs.
4709 Wisconsin Avenue or 1403 East West Highway

Lumber and Millwork BY EISINGER
WI. 6300 BETHESDA, MD.
DISPLAY ROOMS, 6840 WIS. AVE.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
Fur Coats Stored $2.00
Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats Stored $1.50
PLUYM'S
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
1734 Conn. Avenue N. W. NO. 0632

THE ORIENT
CHINESE and AMERICAN RESTAURANT
3715 Wisconsin Avenue Michigan 9547

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Graduation Time Is Here
For that very important event choose the right gift from our group of watches, lockets and rings.
WILLS AND HICKS
94 COURT STREET AUBURN, ME.

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 6478

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving • Embossing
125 Franklin Street Dial 2-2191

Distinctive Gowns for Every Occasion
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear
Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
Hats Hosiery Smart Accessories
41 Hammond Street—Opposite City Hall

BROCKWAY'S FLOWER SHOPPE
"Art in Flowers"
FOR
MEMORIAL DAY AND ALL OCCASIONS
15 Central Street Dial 2-2362

JM PRODUCTS
FLINT & ROSS, Inc.
Architectural Engineers
Johns-Manville Home Insulation
Johns-Manville Asphalt Tile Floors
86 CENTRAL STREET DIAL 7813

BOYD & NOYES, INC.
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
Sterling, by TOWLE
25 Hammond St. Dial 2-0183

G. S. SEAVEY & SON
Florists
Let Us Serve You on Memorial Day and Every Day
270 FOURTEENTH ST. DIAL 2-1392

LEWISTON

Cronin and Root say:
There is a vast difference between clothing and good clothing. Cronin and Root have always sold good clothes.
127 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

Fine selection of Elgin, Waltham, Gruen, and Hamilton watches for the graduate.
HENRY NOLIN—Jeweler
79 LISBON STREET

ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
210 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford
FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Presenting THE NEW
RAYON STOCKINGS
By NoMend
$1.15
An all-day, all-occasion stocking that is beautiful, sheer and flattering, thanks to NoMend's exclusive Dul-O-Tone twist.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire
Call and see them The Newest Creations
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

MUNSINGWEAR UNDIES
Favorites for marvelous fit and durability!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Bon Ami "hasn't scratched yet"
GROCERIES, VEGETABLES MEATS, PASTRY
We Deliver Tel. 73

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
634 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

New Spring Footwear X-Ray Fitted
Call Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Delicious FOOD
COURTEOUS SERVICE
TOURISTS WELCOME
Merrill Building Tel. 618

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why Not ADD Another Room to Your Home!
Enclose Your Porch With These Attractive, Durable
Vudor Porch Shades
Most of us will be staying at home. Make it attractive and comfortable with new fiber rugs, reed furniture or rough iron groups.
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
Cor. Valley and Wilson Streets

Kem-Tone
FOR PAINTING WALLS, CEILINGS...FOR PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER!
It's a new, washable wall finish that can be applied over all surfaces. Dries in one hour. Is economical.
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 ELM STREET

It's Leavitt's in New Hampshire!
For new clothes to greet the holiday... For new things to brighten your home and summer cottage . . . Leavitt's offers you the best in quality, the greatest in assortment, all at the prices you want to pay.
LEAVITT'S
N. H.'s Greatest Department Store

Photo Supplies Picture Framing
Developing and Enlarging Expertly Done
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 MANCHESTER STREET

DYER *and* CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too.
357 PINE STREET

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880
COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
452
PHONE or
453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
59 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Clean Clothes
Add Smartness to Your Appearance
107 Hanover St.
Tel. 4475

D. H. McCLARTY
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Serviced and for Sale
All work expertly done
341 Myrtle Street

Kimball's Flowers
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
4530-W
Charles V. Kimball and Son
62 Harrison St., cor. Pine St.

Smart Summer Shoes
Built for Comfort and Wear
True Economy in Shoes from Shea's
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

Mae Fogg Shoppe
Permanent Waving a Specialty
All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140-W
1068 Elm Street Work Guaranteed

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Spring "Mallory" Hats, Cravenette Finish, are in. Plenty of color and zip. Visit our Shoe Dept.
161 MAIN STREET TE. 64

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or Sunday Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
Restaurant Service
183 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

TO THE ESTABLISHED FAMILY
Fire attacks some American Home every four minutes of every day and night.
Are you fully protected by fire insurance against losses that may occur?
The cost is small—the loss may be large.
May we aid you?
The Charles E. Trafton Agency
Elinore F. Trafton, Manager
39 Congress Street Tel. 61
Insurance of All Descriptions

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1044

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PAWTUCKET

NEWTON'S FLORAL SHOP
Flowers for Memorial Day
Tel. PErry 6789 440 Dexter St.

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bon Ton
MILLINERY
HATS REMODELED AND BLOCKED
EMILY A. TRACY 3 ARCADE BLDG.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

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The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
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FURNITURE
GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1236 KING STREET ALEX 3583

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

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in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

FRANK MICHELBACH
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PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

SHOE REPAIRING
of the Better Kind
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
133 33rd St., Masonic Temple Building

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
605 BONSH ST. MRS. HERBERT L. JONES TELEPHONE 33497

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

Frank R. Ford, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
734 WEST 21ST STREET PHONE 22389

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
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West Virginia

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Wallpaper
Paint • Oils • Varnishes
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HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
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Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
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Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store
Huntington
invites you to visit
our recently modernized and streamlined departments

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

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P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

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Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD B. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

A. H. JARVIS
"The Bookstore"
157 Bank Street 2-2146
"The Place to Buy Stationery"
Children's Books all year round

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fleming
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
73-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

E. R. FISHER Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

Beesly's Drug Stores and Restaurants
90 Sparks St. and 220 Elgin St.
Next to Elgin Theatre

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
2565½ Runnymede Road

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
3 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4001
Established 1878

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

All Makes Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
461½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2018 YONGE STREET HY 7483

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Kate J. Nicol
Play Suits *from* 4.95
Swim Suits *from* 3.95
Brunch Robes *from* 4.50
Hose *from* 79c
Girdles *from* $3
Combinations *from* 6.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
PICK UP TO-DAY
DELIVER TO-MORROW
In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow, sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

MRS. JARDINE
DRESSES *Reasonably priced*
COATS
SUITS *Smartly Styled*
2088 VICTORIA ST. TEL. LA. 4322

SEE NEXT PAGE

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

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STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL COKE

Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

★DOllard 4001

Booth Bros. Reg'd.

ELECTRICIANS

Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances

REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios

5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7376—7379

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts

RESTAURANT

1180 St. Catherine Street West

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel: Whitehall 9631.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects: containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write BM/MONO64, W. C. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHY

DISTINCTIVE PORTRAITURE
SADIE COLLINS, Medallist
7, High Road, Woodford, London, E. 18.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAT. 2634.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6150. 49 York Street, W. 1.

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Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

KATHLEEN MITCHELL
Leipzig — Berlin — London
Teacher of Singing and Elocution
INVITES ENQUIRIES from SOLOISTS and READERS DESIRING HELPFUL TUITION
Particulars: 14 HANOVER ST., LONDON, W. 1. or Tel.: GIPsey Hill 0682

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. 257 Oxford St., London, W. 1. MAYfair 6067.

TYPEWRITERS

Best Makes FOR SALE TYPEWRITERS Maximum Value

Blue Seal Products Ltd. 304-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 2695.

England

LONDON

Hairdressing

EILEEN BRETT

75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580

Medalist for Permanent Waving

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO., LTD.

Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers

Specialty Stainless Knives

27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9908 FLAXMAN

PHONES EUSTON 4344 F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS

DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3232

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at

BEARMANS

LEYTONSTONE E 11 T.T. Ley. 1131

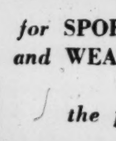
LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes

SHIPPING Days STORING

Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes



MISS DORNE

Ladies' Hairdresser

151a, Upper Richmond Rd., S. W. 15 (Putney 1717)
Two doors from Putney Hill

Experienced Permanent Waving

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

R. W. SMALE

Builder and Decorator
13, Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 3704

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You

The Ealing Hygienic Laundry

FELIX ROAD, EALING

Telephone Ealing 0283

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2614
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Eire

DUBLIN

for SPORTS GOODS *and* WEATHERWEAR

the place is

ELVERY'S

DUBLIN and CORK

Pims of DUBLIN

Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices

At Lee's

combined with most reliable values for Drapery

Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.

Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's

FURNITURE and CARPETS

Attractive selection at very reasonable prices

SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

GRANDY

St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

Gentlemen's Outfitters

Lowest Cash Prices

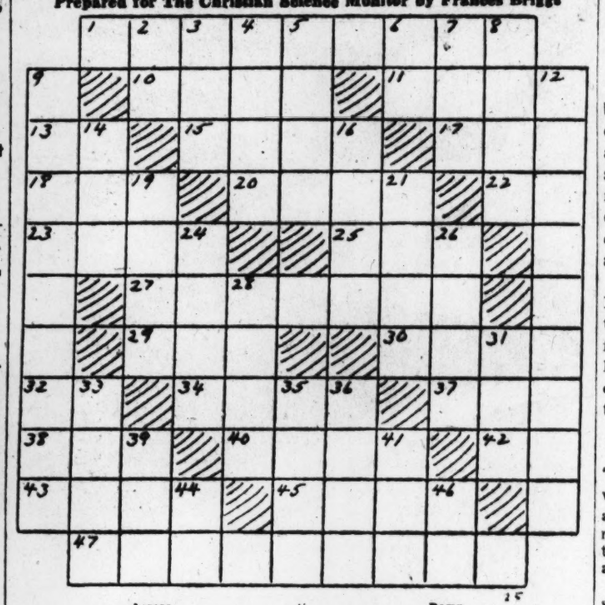
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who would be directed by a Kapellmeister?
10—What is French for "father"?
11—Munro Leaf's tale of "Ferdinand" is about what creature?
13—Supposing.
15—"Where there's a ——— there's a way."
17—Shoelace is what?
18—Unruly crowd.
20—What is an old card game identified with ruff?
22—Promissory note (abbr.).
23—What was name of Fingal's dog?
25—Gear tooth is what?
27—What bird utters a peculiar booming sound?
29—What is highest note of the gamut?
30—What is any of various large coarse seaweeds?
32—French article.
34—Eamon de Valera is Prime Minister of what place?
37—Seaman.
38—Would you sew, eat, or row a pomato?
40—Protracted.
42—What is the Coal State (abbr.)?
43—What is a river of France and Belgium?
45—A saponifier is used in making what?
47—Knoxville was once capital of what State of U. S.?

Down

2—Aloft.
3—Would you sew or eat punjum?
4—What is State flower of 47 Across?
5—What is one of compartments of a honeycomb?
6—What is name of a Jewish month?
7—What is a hard-shelled dry fruit?
8—What is a small shoot or twig cut for planting or grafting?
9—What city is center of greatest diamond mines of the world?
12—What city was once called Petrograd?
14—Because.
16—What is sometimes made from Shetland wool?
19—What was name of Paul Bunyan's blue ox?
21—Salmon in its third year is called what?
24—Aswan, Egypt, is on what river?
26—What is a small dipterous insect?
28—What is the luminous train of a comet?
31—Siesta is what?
33—If you were in Buffalo, N. Y., in what direction would you travel to reach Schenectady?
35—Who is one of characters in opera "Lakme"?
36—Who was son of Seth?
39—What is small elevation of sand or earth used by golfers?
41—Auriform fluid.
44—Royal Navy (abbr.).
46—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

The son of a Scotch merchant, this political and social reformer was four times made Prime Minister of Britain. He graduated from Oxford University in 1831 with exceptionally high honors, and, in deference to his father's wishes, took up a political career instead of following his own desire to become a clergyman.

(Score ..... 100)

The "Grand Old Man" of British politics, as he was known to many, introduced several reforms now widely adopted, such as state aid to public elementary schools, the secret vote by ballot, and others. Several times Queen Victoria offered him a peerage, but he refused on the grounds that he preferred to remain a commoner.

(Score ..... 75)

His greatest adversary in the House of Parliament was Benjamin Disraeli, and their debates were long and bitter. This man started his career as a Tory, developed to a moderate Conservative, then became a Liberal, and finally was a leader of the Radicals. His explanation of so many changes of party was: "I was brought up to distrust and dislike liberty; I learned to believe in it. That is the key to all my changes."

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer appears below)

Who Is This?
(Answer: William E. Gladstone)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ordinary Sand Can Be Made to Act as a Fluid?

In physics there is thought to be a connection between the rate of vibrations of the molecules of a substance and the state of the substance. For instance, water is fluid while its molecules maintain certain rates of vibrations. Slow down the rate and water becomes a solid—ice.

It is interesting to note that an English physicist of the seventeenth century ascribed the difference between the solid and the liquid form to a greater movement of the atoms in the liquid than in the solid state.

Description

"Fluidness" he conceived to be "nothing else but a very brisk and vehement agitation of the parts of a body" whereby the parts are made "so loose from one another that they easily move any way, and become fluid."

"Let us suppose a dish of sand set upon some body that is very much agitated. . . . By this means the sand in the dish, which before lay like a dull and unactive body, becomes a perfect fluid; and ye can no sooner make a hole in it with your finger, but it is immediately filled up again, and the upper surface of it leveled. Nor can ye bury a light body, as a piece of cork, under it, but it presently emerges or swims, as 'twere, on top; nor can ye lay a heavier [body] on top of it, as a piece of lead, but it is immediately buried in sand, and (as 'twere) sinks to the bottom."

Agitator Can Be Made

A simple agitator can be contrived in the laboratory by means of which the fluid-like behavior of dancing sand may be demonstrated. The sand-box is placed on a platform supported on ball bearings. The platform is connected by an arm to an eccentric pin on a small horizontal grooved wheel. The small wheel is connected by a belt with a large wheel. When the large wheel is turned by means of the handle with which it is provided, the box and the sand which it contains will be "briskly and vehemently" agitated, as the English physicist prescribed.

A very ludicrous effect will result if a small celluloid figure, weighted at the bottom, is buried in the sand. On agitation the figure will slowly rise from the sand and stand erect.—**W. P. Keasbey**

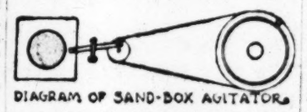


DIAGRAM OF SAND-BOX AGITATOR

War Stamps

The war must be won
And philately's fun
So fill up your albums
Until the job's done.

H. G. W. S.

Monitor Camera Club from Lewis Baker, San Francisco

Knotted Tree

Trunk of a wisteria photographed at Gurnville, Calif.

Brevities

New York Times: The ideal law would be one which cuts down all incomes to $25,000 a year and brings all other incomes up to the same level.

Detroit News: Suits made of the protein of the peanut are something new in gents' wear. An impressive sight will be the natty dresser snelling himself for bed.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Students are offered a course in mountain climbing at Colorado University. There's higher education for you!

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gabin, Jean (zhăn gȧ'-băn')—French film actor.

Heydrich, Reinhard (rīn'-härt hī'-drik)—Nazi Gestapo chief in German-occupied Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Islas, Gen. Juan Felipe (hwän fā-lē'-pā ēs'-läs)—Commander of the Second Military Zone of Lower California.

Prado, Dr. Manuel (mä-nwāl' prä'-thō)—President of Peru.

Robert, Admiral Georges (zhôrzh rō'-bâr')—French High Commissioner for Martinique.

Sánchez, Gen. Salvador (säl'-vä-thôr' sän'-chās)—Chief of Staff of the Mexican Army.

Sice, Maj. Gen. Adolphe (ȧ'-dôlf' sēs')—High Commissioner of the Free French in Africa.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Balasore (băl'-ȧ-sōr')—Town of British India south of Calcutta.

Deccan Plateau (dĕk'-ăn)—Peninsula of India south of the Narbada River.

Kerch (kĕrch)—Peninsula, part of Crimea, Soviet Russia. Also a city on the peninsula.

Louisiade (loo-ē'-zē-ȧd')—Archipelago east of New Guinea in the Pacific.

Maymyo (mī'-mē-ō)—Town in Burma.

Tarakan (tä'-rä-kän')—Island off the east coast of Borneo, rich in oil.

Yugoslavia (yoo'-gō-slä'-vĭ-ȧ)—Balkan country of southeastern Europe.

Key: ȧle, chȧotic, cāre, ȧdd, ȧccount, ārm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wood Substitutes

More than 100 ways in which wood can take the place of tinplate or steel have been listed by the United States Forest Service.

Gave Her Mite

Charleston, Ill.

A certain five-year-old friend of mine has early exhibited a spirit of helpfulness. Overhearing her grandmother and a group of friends planning to give money instead of flowers to a bereaved widow, she called, "Grandmother, may I speak with you alone a moment, please?" She then said with great earnestness, "I can give five nickels that were given to me for ice-cream cones. I don't have to have cones. That will help a little."

I rejoiced over this unselfish spirit manifested in one so young and feel that indeed of such are the kingdom of heaven."—E. T.

In Lighter Vein

Hence No Favors

Secretary of State Elihu Root and his fellow cabinet members were discussing a very wealthy man whose brusque manner had made him universally disliked.

"Well, one thing I will say about him," said one cabinet member. "He never bothers anyone to get positions for his friends."

"That certainly is in his favor," admitted Root, "unless—"

"Unless what?"

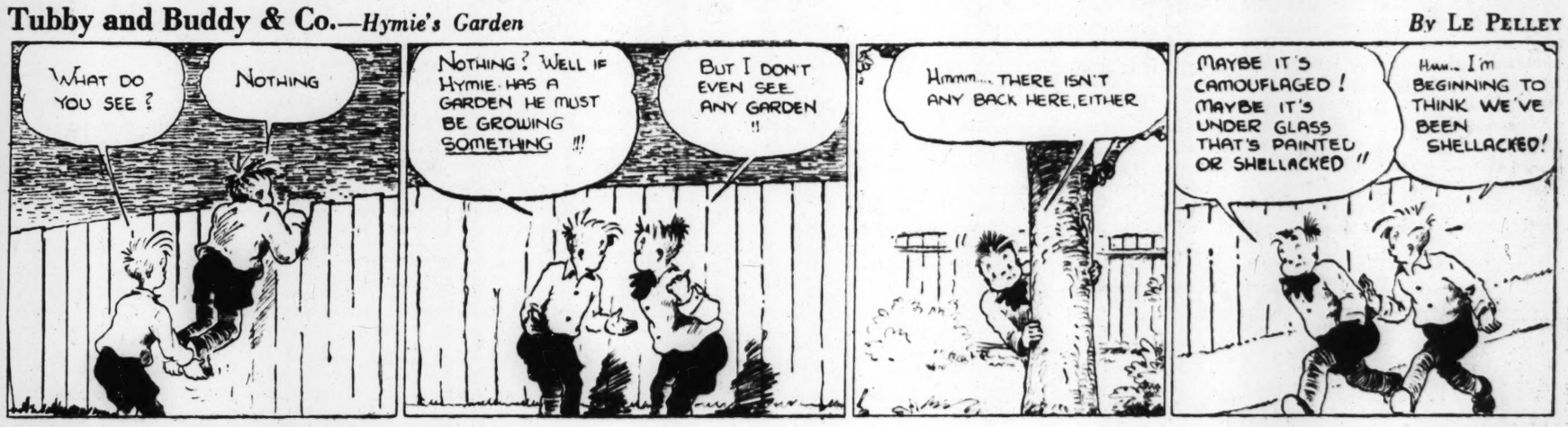
"Unless he has no friends."

—Milwaukee Journal.

"Take a letter to the power company."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie's Garden*

By Le Pelley


WHAT DO YOU SEE?
NOTHING
NOTHING? WELL IF HYMIE HAS A GARDEN HE MUST BE GROWING SOMETHING !!!
BUT I DON'T EVEN SEE ANY GARDEN !!
Hmmm... THERE ISN'T ANY BACK HERE, EITHER
MAYBE IT'S CAMOUFLAGED! MAYBE IT'S UNDER GLASS THAT'S PAINTED OR SHELLACKED !!
Hmm... I'm BEGINNING TO THINK WE'VE BEEN SHELLACKED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We're There!*

By Rodgers

"Well! It won't be long now before I find out if I can become an Army mule!" Chester said this afternoon—
And it did seem that way All those army trucks we've seen lately must mean we are near a training camp—At least—that's what we decided—
But we didn't realize just how near we were!
We weren't getting close—we were THERE!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Busy Bees*

By The Hagers

The bee said, "Bear, you'd be surprised To hear we bees are mobilised.
The honey, stored by countless bees, Takes sugar's place in recipes.
Beeswax makes polishes and grease; And our production we'll increase."
"Now, Grandpa Bear," I quacked, "you see Why there's a B in K.P.B."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Justice to Germany"

A further helpful, but incomplete step toward defining Allied War aims is contained in the statement of Viscount Cranborne, Colonial Secretary. Standing as an official pronouncement of the British Government, the declaration that Germany will be disarmed but given equal economic treatment makes the Atlantic Charter somewhat more specific.

It is useful as an assurance to the German people that they can hope for some "livable" economic future. Such a hope will help them to reject Hitler. Hitherto they have not appeared ready to reject him but reverses in Russia and the entry of the United States have certainly brought nearer the day when Germans will look for alternatives to a continued blind slaughter.

Moreover, plans for economic equality will be useful not merely in making, but in keeping, peace. Many Nazi complaints of economic injustice were insincere, because equality would never have satisfied Hitler and would, indeed, have destroyed his power in so far as it eased economic hardships. So one step toward preventing future Hitlers is an effort to help Germany find a tolerable economic existence. Freer access to raw materials—which means freer acceptance of German exports in payment for raw materials—should help.

Lord Cranborne's statement came out of a Parliament debate precipitated by Herbert Morrison's recent demand for "justice to the German people." But it is neither a final definition of justice, nor a wholly satisfying promise to the German people. It begins to drive a wedge between the German people and Naziism by telling them that there is "no intention to discriminate against them permanently from the economic point of view." And it bluntly states that peace will not be made with the Nazis. Yet there is need for a sharper separation of the sheep from the goats. A plainer promise to punish Germans who continue actively to support a criminal regime might well be coupled with this general assurance of fair economic treatment.

It is folly to make out that everything will be all right and much weight must be given to opinions such as Raymond H. Geist's that Germans of this generation have betrayed civilization, but Burke's warning about indicting a whole nation still makes sense. You can say that all Germans must take some of the blame for repeatedly following leaders bent on conquest, but the record shows that Germany was the first "occupied country," seized by political trickery and the Brown Shirt armies.

It is true that later a majority rejoiced when their country became strong. Germans must be cured of the belief that conquest pays. But did Americans wholly escape similar mistaken notions after the Mexican War and the War with Spain? Recognizing that German thinking needs changing, we cannot forget that we are going to have to live with them, and not as masters or slaves, but on some basis of equality. Let us try to fix responsibility for Nazi crimes and make punishment sure—and restitution in so far as feasible. But let us hold out hope to those who look for some alternative to Hitler.

Mexico Reacts to Aggression

Mexico has been brought to the verge of war against the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis by a process of diplomatic contempt in Berlin that savors not at all of Hitler's vaunted astuteness. In return for two Mexican oil tankers sent down in flames, Berlin has lost all possibility of turning Mexico against the United States.

Public indignation—the one element lacking previously—has now been swung unmistakably behind the pro-American policies of President Avila Camacho. The President has asked Congress for permission to declare that a state of war exists. Congressional approval is accepted as assured.

With Mexico in the war, North and Central America would form one embattled whole from the Arctic to the borderlands of the wild Chocó lowlands in tropical Colombia. Carrying this front southward, all of the continental countries of South America with the exception of Argentina and Chile have broken diplomatic and commercial relations.

Time has begun to run out for deceit and aggression as practiced in Berlin.

Shangri-La

A commercial pilot just returned from China reports the existence of air bases there from which American planes can repeat the raid on Japan. When asked about Shangri-La, he cautiously changed the subject.

Few places in this world have undergone such changes as may have taken place in Shangri-La. When Shangri-La was discovered, in James Hilton's novel, "Lost Horizon," it was one of those places that could hardly be anywhere in this hard-boiled world. It was the same hoped-for "Perfect State" in the motion picture which was adapted from the novel.

This "never-never" quality attaches to Shangri-La even today. Only recently the New York World-Telegram published a map showing Shangri-La bounded by such improbable places as Limbo, Yongy-Bongy-Bo, Nirvana, Land of Nod, and Lilliput. The map apparently intended to satirize the Nazi radio which had stated that air attacks against Japan were carried out from a base called Shangri-La "which was not otherwise described by Roosevelt."

In this case the Nazis may be nearer the facts than some of us. We who could not imagine so brutal a state of society as the Nazi "new order" in Europe have also been a little slow to imagine an actual Shangri-La. But it may exist. Not, of course, as the kind of Shangri-La desired by peoples who love freedom and peace, but as a State of Transition, ruled over by a certain King Doolittle, of which and of whom the Japanese know there can be no fooling.

Ahead of Health Insurance

Health is better in the United States than it was in normal times before the war in all the health insurance nations of Europe, according to the American Medical Association. Health in America has been progressively improving for the past 50 years and particularly for the past 15. The United States today is one of the healthiest countries in the world.

Yet effort to introduce the compulsory system of sickness insurance continues. This year it seeks a beginning by degrees. Compulsory hospital insurance and compulsory disability insurance have been urged at Washington with strong official backing. Proposals may come before Congress this summer or fall.

What is the need of such drastic social experiment during war time in a country which makes a better health showing without the compulsory plan than European nations with it?

When similar legislation was up in 1939, Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, one of the leading public health authorities, told a Senate committee:

"No emergency of sickness or neglect faces us. No spectacular or immediate improvement in general health can be expected through extensive changes in procedures, in responsibility, or in sources of funds. . . .

"Estimates of neglected sickness have been much exaggerated.

"Federal spending for the sick and for health cannot be relied upon as a panacea, for such inadequacies as can be shown to exist."

While America is a new country, that explains only in part why health here is generally better than in the sickness insurance countries of Europe. Better opportunity, better wages, better food, better housing, better education have all helped. There is also a difference in viewpoint.

American thought stresses the improvement of health. Energy has been devoted to keeping people from getting sick. In Europe, critical medical men say, the sickness insurance systems have largely settled down to giving medical care on a huge mass production basis, which tends to become mechanical.

Compulsory sickness insurance has by no means proved the happy answer that it is assumed to be by a number of the hopeful.

The radio singers, reports a friend who parks his car late at night in back of the apartment, have finally emerged from "Deep in the Heart of Texas," but he is afraid that they are having a hard time convincing someone not to sit under that apple tree.

Doubtless with prices frozen so tight as late as May, next January thaw will utterly have lost its significance.

France Battles Famine

In Unoccupied France, April 7
Windy, rainy, cold!

Dear C—:

Bless you for your good letter of New Year's Day, which has been the first to reach me since the end of November! What a relief to still have the possibility to have news from the ones we love! I have had a post card from Switzerland. Yes, Dr. A. is back, thin but well. Your famous Christmas gift (a Red Cross package) to him created a sensation in the camp when it arrived! Of course, he turned over all the contents to the common pool, as they have decided in all the camps. He has not gained any weight since he arrived, so poor is our food and so scanty. It is terrible and the spring is awful. I am trying hard to spade up my new strip of land but I cannot get anyone to do it. It has been abandoned a long while, but I must manage to grow some vegetables for next winter, because we have famine ahead. We may be without any bread for six weeks before the new harvest.

I am well, rather thin. I meant to return home for good but everyone begs me to remain where I am, saying how dreadful life is in the city (Paris) now. It is good to be on this side of the line instead of the other. I am off to Vichy for two days to get in touch with facts, if it is possible. Here, we know no truth about the outside world and I shall perhaps catch a glimpse of some friendly face. What a day it shall be when we meet again!

April 20

Another letter from you, how comforting! I am helping friends in need of food on both sides of the line. Mrs. B. cannot move from her *departement* without a *laissez-passer* on account of her marriage (to an American. She is a widow).

I am rushing to catch the mail. My heart is shivering since our government has changed, waiting to find out what is going to happen. What is certain is, we cannot go on living longer as we are. We cannot breathe any longer.

Devotedly,

M.

What Are We Fighting For?

What are we fighting for, the black print said?
And he stood staring like a man amazed,
A crazy lilt of music running through his head.
What are we fighting for? He knew so well
That never again would life be less than sure,
That never again would he need words to tell.
First there was night that must be safe for sleep,
And the thoughts of great men ever at his hand,
And light through windows, bright to call him home
And promises that he was free to keep.

What are we fighting for? Mostly for love
And the right to keep love ever safe from hate,
And no skies that men need be master of,
And no words like "too little and too late."

He was a proud man now and taller than a tree,
He heard his voice ring in the empty air:
This is the war I'm fighting now for me,
There is only one war ever, anywhere.

JOHN RITCHEY

Our Readers Say—

Formulation of Peace Plans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great opportunity awaits the Allies.

Recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor on conditions within Germany reveal a people disillusioned by a war of attrition, yet clinging desperately to Hitler as their only hope of national and individual survival. They see nothing else ahead.

Now is the time for the Allies to meet for the purpose of formulating peace plans and settlements that accord with the best principles of democracy and equality. These plans, publicized often and well, will convince thinking Germans that there is a rich future for them apart from Naziism. They will do much to establish the fact that the level of man's thinking has advanced, that the principle of the brotherhood of man dominates the thinking of the Allied Nations, that the errors of the last peace will not be repeated to create another Hitlerian monster.

This is no easy job—especially when the force of arms is at its fiercest. And we cannot afford to relax our concentration on battle in the meantime. But it must be done now—not, as in the past, after the last shot is fired.

Through the prompt dissemination of such peace plans many Germans (and their allies) will discover a far happier road than Naziism. Properly presented in ways which we best use, they will flock to follow it. Thus the war can be shortened, countless lives saved and the way prepared for a genuine understanding among people and nations in the reconstruction days to follow.

Washington — NORMAN R. GOLDMAN

"Soldier Pay—and Inflation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent splendid editorial, "Soldier Pay—and Inflation," recalls the recent visit of a young soldier on furlough.

Nothing, he stated, was breaking down the morale of the soldiers—the hardships of the desert, the blackouts, the loved ones they were leaving behind, or the terror of war ahead of them—as was the greed in the political and industrial fields. The possibility facing the soldiers in camp, he said, of meeting the foe without sufficient mechanized equipment, due to strikes, was the morale crusher.

Another phase of discouragement, he stated, was the over-enthusiasm of the draft boards in taking the skilled laborers from the factories, thereby destroying the very backbone of victory. He added, "Money is not entering into the picture with the soldiers. It is planes, tanks, guns, and *victory;* and without victory, where will politics and industry be?" (MRS.) VERNA M. BEACH

Huntington, W. Va.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Mighty Reservoir in the Making

Britain Carries On Despite Minor Troubles

DUDLEY, WORCESTER

My dear George and Flo:

We are being tightened up in everything and the Government is making us spend less and save more but some are throwing away money. I have had some eye-openers. I can't get any more than my rations. I rationed for eggs with my grocer and I found out that others were getting more. I spoke my mind freely one day about the two eggs only in three weeks and I said I would report them to the Food Office if I didn't get my share. It did me a little good.

Do you know that many people are paying 6 shillings a dozen for eggs. That's on the Q. T. and buying fowl from 16 to 25 shillings for one fowl, and that is two or three times a week. The higher paid are getting all sorts of food but if they were found out they would pay for their greed.

Canteens are handy places to get an extra joint of meat. I have just lately been told of well-to-do friends of mine who said they could get me one dozen eggs any week but at 6 shillings a dozen, and a fowl if I wanted one. I told them that I wouldn't pay that money for food.

They ask, "Well, how can you manage with your rations?" I told them how I manage and never without a good dinner every day, and that's on 1 shilling each for meat a week! Sundays we have no dinner. For breakfast on Sundays we have our bacon (¼ pound each a week). That's the only day we have bacon and by having a good breakfast, with a slice of bread fried with the bacon and any left-over pieces of vegetables, we have a jolly good breakfast which lasts us till tea time. At tea time we sometimes have cheese or corned beef, with some nice beets or other vegetables.

It's not the rations that are dear; it's what we have to pay to make up our food that runs away with our money. Tenpence for a cabbage, one and ninepence for a cauliflower, 16 points for a tin of salmon (½ pound, or is it 6 ounces?). It means waiting actually nearly an hour in a queue to get fish.

* * *

One day—now this is true—I was waiting in a queue at the fish shop when a woman with a shawl round her shoulders and no hat, asked how much the salmon was.

The salesman said to her, "Ah, mother, it is too expensive for you today."

The old girl replied, "I asked you the price. What is it?"

"Twelve and six a pound."

"Well give me two pounds," says she, and she got it and paid for it, then as she got her change she says: "It's difficult to know how to spend £15 ($60) a week on food with a family of grown-up sons."

There you are. That's a sample. War workers who have the money get the food.

The "better class" are going to hotels and restaurants and even taking their children and getting good dinners every day; so their meat ration is only needed for Saturdays and Sundays.

There is a restaurant in Wolverhampton whose every seat is booked at mid-day five days every week. Mothers meet their children from school and go there for dinner and they pay two and six for each child a day and I don't know what adults pay. It's scandalous to allow such goings on but I suppose it is difficult to check. There it is, some people put themselves first before their country. . . .

* * *

What brutal and terrible deeds our enemies have done, but God will not allow the destruction of Christianity. We must win and the United States, Canada, and Britain and the rest are working hard to make a better world for decent people to live in. . . . How wrong it is to forget God.

As I now write, planes are groaning overhead on their mission to destroy the evil that has caused this war. What a heavy load they carry. May God bless them and bring them safely back to their base. What an awful thought it must be to these airmen knowing that they unfortunately must kill, but it is war and evil must be done with.

Outdoors everything that passes is a symbol of war—tanks, lorries, men marching, girls dressed in uniforms, girls in working dungarees, windows with blinds drawn, people asleep resting for night duty, firemen, police with revolvers in their belts.

We had an alert at 20 past 3 this a. m. but only for 40 minutes. Nothing happened. This morning's news told us they were over the Midlands. It is a long time since we have had an alert. Thank God for that.

J —

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

On the way here we stayed two nights in a small guest house right in the country. It seemed to be one of the most peaceful and quiet places on earth until a raider threw a bomb in the middle of the night, so close that the whole house shook. However no one got up and none of the other guests even alluded to it the next morning until we inquired. They were all Londoners on holiday and so it was no novelty to them. . . .

The hotel here is a real wartime hotel; no waiters and the usual chambermaids, but girls of good families instead. They are all doing their best to keep things going and do not mind what they do. My worry is as to whether I shall dare to tip them, or make them a present of some scarce and precious chocolates.

The proprietress, the widow of a Colonel in the Indian Army, is not only managing this hotel marvelously but she also does important Red Cross work and night fire watching after a day's heavy work in the hotel office. And it requires a lot of tact to keep this place going with a "fancy staff." . . . The owner does not name the meals "Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner," but tells you that "food" will be served at such and such an hour.

F.

SUTTON SURREY

My dear Mr. K——:

We have all been through hard testing times, but I, for one, would not have been anywhere but here, for our dear nation has been reborn in its hour of trial, and it is glorious to have seen just that, and to be now living at a time when spiritual values are being acknowledged as the only true substance. . . .

I wish you could see our young women, smart, most efficient, absorbed in their several jobs, forgetting self and set in their desire to do their bit, and do it well! And they *are* doing it well. . . .

We are all so truly grateful for the wonderful way America is helping us through the various channels, and particularly for help received from The Mother Church.

M. L. B.

The Wide Horizon

Dangers of Planned Economy

By H. W. Prentis, Jr.

In a commencement address at Carnegie Institute of Technology

In America, many well-meaning people . . . are convinced that the process of social evolution in this country is inevitably toward a compulsory, planned economy. They welcome the ideal of collectivism but do not want to go the whole distance on the road to Moscow or Berlin. Actually they are reactionaries at heart because, without realizing it, they are advocating policies that will eventually destroy representative democracy, free private enterprise, and civil and religious liberty—the triune foundation on which human freedom rests.

As a great industrial nation, we have long been accustomed to plan ahead; hence the phrase, national economic planning, has something about it that appeals to almost everyone at first blush. Certainly we need all the mutual consultation and voluntary planning we can get from government, labor, capital, and management. However, compulsory national economic planning is quite a different thing. That sort of planning actually rests on a series of delusions. .

Our national economic planners, in fact, are the modern prototypes of the medicine men of our barbaric ancestors. They actually believe that modern [physical] science, if only placed at the behest of all-powerful government, can make the springs of plenty flow for everyone with little work on anybody's part and without the sacrifice of political, intellectual, and spiritual freedom.

* * *

The stagnation and loss of impetus under such a system, due to the dilution of personal responsibility and initiative, would be appalling. Furthermore, if government once starts to direct the economic affairs of our basic industries in times of peace, the process will inevitably have to be extended to every phase of our economic life. Our economic processes are so closely interrelated that ultimately government would have to tell each one of us what we could buy, when and where we could buy it, and at what price; what we could produce, how much we could produce; where we could work and for what wages. Under a system of compulsory planning, there would be no stopping short of the bitter end.

In times of war we cannot avoid it, but in times of peace the road to compulsory planned economy is the road to State socialism. And once State socialism becomes a reality and free private enterprise disappears, what happens to representative democracy, and civil and religious liberty? Obviously if a group of men calling themselves government were planning ostensibly for the greatest good of the greatest number, they could not brook interference from any citizen, no matter how well intentioned that citizen might be.

Meanwhile, the economic planners, that is, the Government, would have to mold public opinion so as to keep itself in power. Consequently, government would ultimately be compelled to control every opinion-forming agency—the radio, the press, the movies, the school and the church—at least in so far as anything advocated was at variance with the set plans of the State.

* * *

In Germany, Russia and Italy we witnessed the bitter fruits of compulsory economic planning in the fateful years before the war. It is your responsibility and mine to see that when peace comes, we avoid its pitfalls here in America. Free private enterprise—with reasonable umpiring by government to insure fair play—representative democracy, and civil and religious liberty, I repeat, are the three inseparable supports of personal freedom. They stand or fall together.

The individual who desires the intangible yet real blessings of political, intellectual and religious liberty must assume a very large portion of the responsibility for his own economic well-being. If he is unwilling to do so and places that burden on the shoulders of government, he will soon find that he has reared a Frankenstein monster whose appetite for control is literally insatiable and which sooner or later will devour all his freedoms in the process of expanding.

Under the impact of the recent approach to the problem of government, "What can I get out of it, whether I am entitled to it or not?" we have drifted far from our ancient moorings and today every educated man and woman in the country has a peculiarly grave responsibility: to contribute, liberally and unselfishly, through the process of clear thinking as opposed to crowd emotions, to an intelligent solution of our pressing national problems.

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